

TODAY'S WEATHER FORECAST - PARIS: 65-75. Tomorrow: 60-70. Wednesday: 55-65. Thursday: 50-60. Friday: 45-55. Saturday: 40-50. Sunday: 35-45. LONDON: 60-70. Tomorrow: 55-65. Wednesday: 50-60. Thursday: 45-55. Friday: 40-50. Saturday: 35-45. Sunday: 30-40. NEW YORK: 65-75. Tomorrow: 60-70. Wednesday: 55-65. Thursday: 50-60. Friday: 45-55. Saturday: 40-50. Sunday: 35-45. ADDITIONAL WEATHER - COMICS PAGE.

Herald

INTERNATIONAL



Tribune

كلمة من التحرير

Algeria	10 30	London	10 15
Austria	10 30	Madrid	10 15
Belgium	10 30	Moscow	10 15
Canada	10 30	Nairobi	10 15
France	10 30	Rabat	10 15
Germany	10 30	Rome	10 15
Greece	10 30	Sofia	10 15
India	10 30	Tripoli	10 15
Iran	10 30	Tunis	10 15
Italy	10 30	Yugoslavia	10 15
Israel	10 30		

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Established 1887

Mihajlov Sentenced To 7 Years Yugoslav Faces Ban on Writing

By Malcolm W. Browne

JOVI SAD, Yugoslavia, Feb. 28 (AP).—Mihajlo Mihajlov, 40, a Yugoslav writer, was sentenced today to seven years at hard labor.



Mihajlo Mihajlov

The presiding judge of the Novi District Court, Dragomir Ljubic, also ordered Mr. Mihajlov to abstain from any public speaking or broadcasting for a period of four years. The judge said the sentence could be interpreted as a warning to other writers. Mihajlov, who was permitted to speak to his wife after the sentence was pronounced, was convicted three times previously by Yugoslav courts on charges of hostile propaganda. The first prison term he had served in the past was for 1 1/2 years, seven months of which he spent in solitary confinement. Court observers agreed that the sentence was directed by President Tito himself. Earlier this week, Mr. Tito delivered a speech before the Central Committee of the Communist party, in which he attacked the Western press for exaggerating the importance of Mihajlov's law.

Youth Dies In Clashes In Rome

12 Are Injured In Street Battles

ROME, Feb. 28 (UPI).—Daylong street battles erupted today in central Rome between leftist and rightist students over an assassination trial.

A burst of gunfire killed a Greek student and injured 12 persons.

Makis Mantekas, 22, the Greek student, was hit in the head by a bullet during sporadic firing and died while undergoing an operation, hospital officials said.

A rioting youth was grazed in the side by a wild pistol shot. Riot police, attacking behind clouds of tear gas, swarmed over the commercial area from Piazza Clodio to Piazza Risorgimento, near the Vatican, breaking up one fight after another.

Two policemen were injured by a fire bomb hurled against their squad car and three youths were hospitalized for injuries after being hit by an iron bar. Police said that a woman bystander was also knocked down and kicked. She was admitted to a hospital for treatment.

Three on Trial The fights broke out in the early morning in front of the courtrooms, where three leftist students on trial on charges arising from the death of two sons of a neo-Fascist Italian Social Movement (MSI) secretary in April, 1972.

The three, members of the Worker Power leftist organization, are charged with setting fire to the apartment of Mario Mattel, an MSI section secretary. His two sons were trapped and burned to death. The defense contends that the fire was an accident.

What started as a street brawl turned into a pitched battle when police opened fire with tear gas and dispersed the youths by charging them. About 500 demonstrators were involved in the fights.

Youths threw stones and fire bombs, pulled out iron bars and fought in side streets. Police said that nearly every window of the courthouse was broken and offices in the front part of the building had to be evacuated.

Police Reinforcements The fighting continued on and off through the day until gunfire broke out and strong police reinforcements moved in.

Police arrested a youth armed with a 165-mm pistol and charged him with complicity in the killing of Mr. Mantekas.

Rightist politicians quickly denounced the incidents and MSI vice-secretary Pino Romualdi said that they proved that "we are in front of an authentic manifestation of civil war which the government is impotent to contain."

"There is nothing to do but to take action and prepare ourselves to take into account this tragic situation," he said.



British firemen trying to evacuate injured after accident on the subway in London.

Rescue Work Goes Slowly

29 Killed in London Subway Crash

By Richard Eder

LONDON, Feb. 28 (NYT).—A subway train hurtled past its final stop this morning and smashed into the end of the tunnel. Twenty-nine persons were killed and more than 70 injured.

It was the worst disaster in the relatively safe and trouble-free history of London's vast subway system.

Coming into Moorgate station in the morning rush hour, the six-car train, operating on a spur line from North London, failed to brake. About two car-lengths past the end of the platform, it struck the tunnel's back wall.

The first three cars mounted and crumpled into each other, the wheel carriages tearing into roofs and crushing the passengers beneath them. The twisted metal was so tightly jammed into the tunnel end that, by this evening, 10 hours after the crash, firemen were still cutting through the first car to try to free two survivors and at least six bodies.

Cramped Space They were hampered by the cramped space—only three or four men could work at a time and frequently they had to use hacksaws instead of power tools—and by the heat, the black dust and the lack of air.

It seemed likely that one of the bodies was that of the engineer, Leslie Newson, 55, but this was not officially confirmed. Because the front end of the train was still inaccessible, officials of London Transport, which operates the city's subways and buses, were unable to suggest why it had not stopped.

The train, with about 200 passengers aboard, had entered the station on an open signal. Although switching points on London's subways are equipped with automatic tripping devices to stop a train that goes through a closed signal, there is no automatic braking at most terminal stops.

Graeme Bruce, London Transport's chief operating manager, said that it appeared that there had been "a lack of application of the brakes." He does not know, he said, whether this was because of a mechanical failure or because of a failure by the driver.

Investigation Set Up A formal investigation has been set up by London Transport and the Department of the Environment.

A suggestion that the driver might have been incapacitated by a heart attack or a stroke for instance, was regarded as unlikely. London subways have the so-called "dead man's brake," that is, a device that stops the train unless the driver maintains pressure on the throttle.

A number of passengers said that the train seemed to speed up as it entered the station.

up as it entered the station. A middle-aged woman office worker said:

"We came into Moorgate and when we should have been slowing down there was this terrible acceleration. At first I thought to myself 'God, I'm on the wrong train.' Then the brakes were

applied very sharply and there was a terrible crash."

It was not clear whether this account contradicted the official view that the brakes were not used or whether the braking sensation might have been the train plowing through a barrier of sand before it hit the wall.



KIDNAPPED—West Berlin Christian Democrat leader Peter Lorenz shown in photo released to press by his abductors. Sign reads: Peter Lorenz Prisoner of June 2 Movement.

Berlin Kidnappers Demand Release of 6, Ransom, Plane

BERLIN, Feb. 28 (UPI).—Terrorists holding West Berlin's Christian Democrat candidate for mayor said today that they will kill him unless authorities release six of their comrades, pay them a ransom and guarantee their safe passage out of the country.

The kidnappers of Peter Lorenz demanded that the authorities provide a Boeing 707 to fly them to another country and that the Rev. Heinrich Albertz, a Protestant pastor and former Social Democratic mayor of West Berlin, accompany them to that unnamed destination.

Meeting on Demands West German Chancellor Helmut Schmidt called the federal and state ministers in interior as well as leaders of the three parliamentary parties together in Bonn to consider the terrorists' demands.

Authorities tonight agreed to meet one of the kidnappers' demands and release tomorrow two persons jailed after a leftist demonstration in November. They made no mention of releasing the six persons the terrorists want freed.

Klaus Schuetz, the Social Democratic mayor of West Berlin, refused to discuss the kidnappers' demands publicly.

The terrorists, at least two men and a woman, ambushed Mr. Lorenz while he drove to work yesterday morning.

This morning, a letter containing a list of their demands and a picture of their captive was delivered to the West Berlin office of the West German news agency DPA.

"Precise fulfillment of our demands guarantees the safe release of Lorenz," the terrorists said in their letter. "Otherwise, a consequence as in the case of Chief Justice Guenter von Drenkmann is inevitable."

The chief justice was assassinated in his own home on Nov. 10.

The five others whose release Mr. Lorenz's kidnappers are demanding are all members of the Baader-Meinhof gang. Three are being held in West German prisons.

PLO Is Rebuffed By Sadat After Attack on U.S.

From Wire Dispatches

CAIRO, Feb. 28.—President Anwar Sadat has refused to meet with a high-level Palestinian delegation that wanted to ascertain Egypt's views about another disengagement agreement with Israel, Egyptian official Middle East News Agency reported today.

Mr. Sadat was reported to have issued his refusal in response to a Palestine Liberation Organization statement, yesterday that Secretary of State Henry Kissinger's "suspicious step-by-step approach aims to shatter Arab unity of action." The PLO "warned any Arab party against accepting American plans."

This was thought to be clearly aimed at Mr. Sadat.

The Egyptian news agency reported that Kamal Said, assistant director of the PLO's Political Affairs Section, informed Foreign Minister Ismail Fahmy yesterday that the PLO Executive Committee, at a meeting in Damascus last weekend, had decided to send a delegation to meet with Mr. Sadat and Mr. Fahmy here.

"President Sadat decided not to meet this delegation and asked that all members of the Executive Committee come to Cairo if they want to start a dialogue concerning any issues related to the Palestinian question and Egyptian-Palestinian relations," the news agency said.

Condition for Meeting Unless PLO leader Yasser Arafat and the 12 other PLO Executive Committee members came to Cairo, Mr. Sadat would not meet with a PLO delegation, the news agency reported.

The PLO rejected Egypt's call for the guerrilla group to send its entire Executive Committee to Cairo to meet with Mr. Sadat, the Cairo weekly newspaper Al-Ahram said late tonight.

Today, after the Egyptian snub, the PLO said that it is determined to safeguard inter-Arab solidarity and feels duty-bound to warn Egypt against American "conspiracies and traps."

An editorial distributed by the PLO's news agency, Wafa, said that the United States is "conspiring to separate Egypt from the rest of the Arab nation . . . We warned and continue to warn [Egypt] against falling into this trap."

The PLO also reacted to the snub today by recalling its two representatives in Cairo.

Mr. Arafat, other PLO leaders and Syria have become increasingly suspicious that Mr. Sadat plans to settle for an Israeli withdrawal in the Sinai Desert without insisting on a withdrawal on the Syrian front and Israel's recognition of the right of the Palestinians to form their own state on the West Bank of the Jordan River.

Egyptian government sources said today that the Sadat regime remains committed to cooperation with the U.S. step-by-step approach to Middle East peace at this stage and will not be deflected by Palestinian opposition.

However, they said that Cairo will never abandon its ultimate objective of an overall settlement of the Arab-Israeli conflict and will never conclude a unilateral peace with Israel.

Mr. Kissinger is scheduled to come to Egypt next Friday to start another Middle East shuttle aimed at securing agreement on a second-stage Israeli troop withdrawal on the Egyptian front in the Sinai. He is due in Damascus before his scheduled March 9 visit to Israel.

Egyptian sources said that the government was especially upset by the PLO attitude because only last month Cairo took what it considered a major step to get the PLO actively involved in peace negotiations—sending notes to the Soviet Union and the United States, co-sponsors of the Geneva conference, enclosing a proposed draft invitation from them to the PLO to attend any resumed meetings of the conference.

Moscow-Cairo Trade Pact MOSCOW, Feb. 28 (AP).—An Egyptian trade delegation left (Continued on Page 2, Col. 1)

Meeting Reduces Blacklist Total By Henry Tanner

CAIRO, Feb. 28 (NYT).—The head of the Arab Boycott Office, Mohammed Mahgoub, defected yesterday his organization's sanctions against companies dealing with Israel as "legitimate means of legitimate self-defense."

Although Mr. Mahgoub did not mention President Ford, it was clear that his statement at a news conference was intended as a reply to Mr. Ford, who deplored the Arab boycott Wednesday.

Boycott commissioners from 20 member nations of the Arab League have been meeting here under Mr. Mahgoub's chairmanship since Sunday for regular semiannual review of the long blacklist of foreign companies that the Arabs claim recently contributing to Israel's economic and military growth.

Mr. Mahgoub is 1 1/2 over his permanent boycott, for the CIA seat is in Damascus. He also is Off the List, undergone.

The commissioners gathered today to take the Soviet-Congress Machine Corp. of America off the blacklist together with several non-American companies.

The commissioners considered the case of the Chemical Bank of New York and decided to leave it off the list.

There has been confusion about the names of many of the companies involved, partly because their names as mentioned by Mr. Mahgoub and his colleagues have been inaccurate and partly because of Mr. Mahgoub's desire to keep the proceedings of the closed-door meeting secret.

Meeting reporters at the end of yesterday's session, Mr. Mahgoub described the boycott as a "legitimate measure to put pressure on Israel."

He said that the Arabs could not be asked to deal with companies that made important contributions to the economic and military strength of Israel so long as Israel continued to occupy Arab territory and set up settlements in the occupied areas, waged a "war of extermination" against the Palestinians and refused to carry out United Nations resolutions.

Mr. Mahgoub, an Egyptian, is regarded by many as a hard liner. But even moderate Arab diplomats said privately yesterday that the Arab nations had to maintain and perhaps even tighten their economic boycott during the current phase of diplomatic maneuvering for a negotiated settlement.

Haphazard Results The diplomats added that, if Arab countries agreed to deal with foreign companies that are playing an important role in the Israeli economy, they—the Arabs—would themselves contribute to Israel's military and economic strength. The boycott has been carried out haphazardly, however, and companies reportedly cited on the blacklist have periodically shown up in business deals in various Arab countries.

Mr. Mahgoub in some statements said that there were 2,000 companies on the list; at other times he spoke of 3,000.

The delegates removed from the blacklist: the American France Manufacturing Co.; French Nouvelles Frontieres; Gibson, Ferguson, Wild and Clark, Ltd., of Britain; Hellige Ghabli of West Germany; Carmelo Gaudi of Malta; Cathay Traders Co. of Hong Kong and Mangis and Co. of Cyprus.

Bayer Pharmaceuticals of West Germany, Lego of Denmark, the builder of children's construction sets, and the Bic company of France, a producer of ballpoint pens, were under suspicion but the commissioners decided against adding them to the blacklist, Mr. Mahgoub said.

Among the prominent blacklisted U.S. firms is Coca-Cola, which has a plant in Israel.

China Cancels Wheat Order From U.S., Second This Year

WASHINGTON, Feb. 28 (AP).—China has canceled an order for 14 million bushels of U.S. wheat which was to have been delivered after the 1975 crop is harvested, the Agriculture Department said yesterday.

At current prices, the value of the order would be about \$58 million.

The cancellation was disclosed in a weekly report of export lists filed with the department. Officials said they could not disclose which export companies were involved.

Earlier this year, China canceled orders for about 22 million bushels for delivery through August. That order had been signed with Cook Industries, Inc., of Minneapolis.

But China still had no order for 14 million bushels for delivery the next U.S. wheat crop year, which begins July 1. Officials said they did not know why China canceled the balance of its orders.

The report showed that the cancellation left China with no U.S. wheat ordered for delivery in the next crop year.

Buy it indicated China still had on order 63 million bushels which are scheduled to be delivered in the current crop year, which ends June 30.

George Shanklin of the department's Foreign Agricultural Service said the cancellation was "very unimportant" in terms of total U.S. wheat exports and would not be a major factor in next year's overall foreign grain commitments.

Total U.S. wheat exports to all foreign countries in the fiscal year ending June 30 are estimated at 1.1 billion bushels.

The Agriculture Department's report also showed that India has canceled orders for 6 million bushels of U.S. wheat which was to have been delivered in the next crop year.

Department officials speculated that India, which has been a large cash buyer of wheat for some months, may have run into delivery scheduling problems.

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2 Paris Bank Bandits Escape With Ransom

Hostages Freed As Gunmen Get \$238,000

PARIS, Feb. 28 (AP).—Police say hunted throughout Paris two gunmen who escaped today with a ransom of a lion francs (\$238,000) after releasing five hostages seized in an armed bank robbery yesterday.

The two bandits left the bank at 2:35 a.m., freeing five hostages immediately but taking as women hostages with them an Alfa Romeo provided by the bank.

The car was driven off by the two bandits around Paris for 48 hours before vanishing.

The gunmen, trying to change the car, fired shots at a Mercedes 1 on the Avenue des Champs-Élysées when the cabbie refused to yield the vehicle and then, a blocks later, shot the driver, a 40-year-old man, in the leg when he balked at them. They finally fled in a Jaguar driven by a cruise prostitute and eventually left three women hostages with and disappeared.

In changing vehicles, the gunmen left behind half of the original 2-million-franc ransom they obtained. Police today issued serial numbers of the 2,000 franc notes that the bandits fled with them.

When the shooting began, the two remaining bandits retreated to the bank, seized the personnel and began a long night of negotiations with police on terms for release of the hostages.

Another shooting incident between police and underworld

HOSTAGE—Young women menaced by revolver at door of Paris bank where holdup was attempted Thursday.

Associated Press.

figures occurred today in a cafe in the city's Latin Quarter. A pimp, Benjamin Atal, was killed and five persons, including a policeman, were wounded, authorities said.

Officials said that detectives

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 4)

enate Gets Measure

House Approves Tax-Cut Bill, Repeals Depletion Allowance

By Eileen Shanahan

WASHINGTON, Feb. 28 (UPI)—The House of Representatives passed last night a \$21.5-billion oil-recession tax-cut bill, which included among its provisions the repeal of the oil depletion allowance—a part of the tax law for early 50 years.

The vote to repeal the depletion allowance, which was said by its sponsors to be the first ever in the House, was 248 to 183.

The oil depletion allowance is a tax write-off—currently 22 percent—granted by the government to oil producers to compensate for depletion of natural resources.

The huge tax cut—\$18.2 billion in total—was approved on a vote of 217 to 197. The bill was sent to the Senate, where it faced an uncertain fate.

About half of the tax reduction would be in the form of rebates on 1974 taxes, which would be paid in May, and the other half in the form of several changes in the tax law that would be reflected at about the same time in lower tax withholding.

The bill also contains what amounts to a first step toward negative income tax—that is, cash payment by the government to persons whose incomes are so low that they owe no federal income tax.

There was one relatively minor exception to total repeal of the depletion allowance under the legislation approved by the House. An exception, which was available to the principal sponsor of the depletion repeal measure, William Green Jr., D-Pa., is to keep the allowance intact for natural gas production.

New Ways to Aid Others Sought by Ehrlichman

WASHINGTON, Feb. 28 (AP)—John Ehrlichman is casting about for new ways to help the poor, now that a group of New York Indian communities has decided that it does not want help.

Ehrlichman had planned to visit a Pueblo Indian group with problems while waiting outside of his Watergate conviction.

It was the group later voted to let the former White House aide's request to work with them. Ehrlichman's lawyer, Ira Loe, responded with a letter that said: "Of course I am sorry that the Indians have drawn their prior invitation to the subsequent inordinate attention and publicity. I understand their present reluctance and will now begin again to work for the right place to contribute to the well-being of the group."

Ford Advisers Expect Senate Support Arms for Turkey

By Bernard Gwertzman

WASHINGTON, Feb. 28 (UPI)—Ford administration officials believe it has enough support in the Senate to overcome the military aid embargo at Turkey but is uncertain of the situation in the House. Administration officials yesterday said they expected administration-backed bill was introduced without delay Wednesday to gain the support of most senators.

Planning on Measure

Finally, the administration hoped to attach the bill as an amendment to a temporary aid appropriations measure to be discussed by the Appropriations Committee. But day, Senate supporters of the bill said it would be referred to a Foreign Relations Committee as an amendment to the Aid Authorization Act.

bill was soundly endorsed by Secretary of State Kissinger, who has been urging members of Congress to reverse the cutoff in aid.

As argued, in the strongest case that the cutoff imperils the southern flank of NATO and causes problems in the American relations.

Threat to Facilities

Assistant William Macomber is back from Ankara, telling senators and congressmen that Turkey ended to close down key intelligence-gathering facilities in Turkey near the Soviet border and had asked the fleet not to put into its ports.

Members of Congress have also said that Turkey is considering pro-Arab policy and might use the Palestine Liberation Organization as part of an aid to gain funds for arms from states.

ducers whose prices cannot be changed at present.

As it passed the House, the depletion repeal would add an estimated \$2.5 billion to federal tax collections this year and \$3.3 billion by 1979.

Major Provisions

Among the major provisions of the tax bill affecting individuals are these:

- A rebate of 1974 taxes of at least \$100 for everyone who paid as much as \$100 in taxes and of the full amount of the 1974 tax paid for those who paid less than \$100. The rebate, which for most persons would amount to 10 percent of the tax paid, would rise as high as \$200 for those with total incomes of \$20,000, then would taper down to \$100 for those with incomes of \$30,000 or more.

- Changes in the standard deduction, which would increase the minimum standard deduction, now \$1,300 for both individuals and couples, to \$1,900 for single persons and \$2,500 for couples. The changes would also increase the standard deduction percentage from 15 to 18 percent and increase the maximum standard deduction from \$2,000 for every one to \$2,500 for single persons and \$3,000 for couples.

- A wholly new provision of the tax law, aimed at helping poor persons, would provide a tax credit of 5 percent of total income, up to a total credit of \$300 for persons with incomes of \$4,000, and smaller credits for those with incomes of up to \$5,000. For those who owed no federal income tax, or whose tax was smaller than the credit, a cash rebate of the difference would be paid by the federal government.

Delay Is Feared

Many of those opposed to attaching the depletion repeal measure to the anti-recession tax cut said that they had done so because they feared the controversial depletion issue would delay passage of the tax cut.

Those who argued that this was not so—because few members of the Senate would take a position if it simultaneously repealed a huge tax cut for both individuals and businesses—appeared to have their argument bolstered by the lopsidedness of the vote for repeal in the House.

The tax reduction contained in the bill is more than the \$18 billion President Ford wanted at this time.

But various White House aides have indicated that the President would accept the House bill.

A total of 80 million individuals and married couples—essentially everyone who has paid or will pay a federal income tax for 1974, plus some persons with incomes so low they did not owe any 1974 tax—would benefit from the tax-reduction provisions of the bill.



United Press International.

Women Win Right to Shave Heads at Drug Center

OAKLAND, Calif., Feb. 28 (UPI)—About 400 women with shaved heads (photo above) danced and sang at the headquarters of the Synanon Drug Rehabilitation Foundation yesterday proclaiming "Bald is beautiful."

The women shaved their heads in support of the foundation's recent acceptance of women members as equal to

their male counterparts. The men shave their heads as a penance for violating rules against smoking, drinking or drugs.

Chuck Dedrich, founder of the 15-year-old organization, said more than 500 women so far have removed their locks.

"This prerogative which has always existed in Synanon for men, has been denied to wom-

en," Mr. Dedrich said. "This event is symbolic of a real breakthrough for women."

Marian Wadde, who had her strawberry-blond hair styled before losing it to the barber, said, "Some people don't like sitting next to bald-headed men on the subway. But people at work were warm and patting my head, trying to reassure me and calling me 'baldy.'"

Genetics Scientists Set Limits For Dangerous Experiments

By Stuart Auerbach

PACIFIC GROVE, Calif., Feb. 28 (UPI)—Scientists from around the world yesterday lifted their self-imposed ban on revolutionary type of genetic engineering research. But they said that some experiments are too dangerous to do now and that the rest require strict safety procedures.

During a 3 1/2-day meeting at the Asilomar Conference Center here, researchers for the first time set limits on the way they could do their work in the interest of assuring the safety of the world.

They proposed standards that could cost millions of dollars in laboratory renovation and force some scientists out of this fast-moving field if they are unable to raise the money to meet the safety requirements.

Self-Destruction

The scientists also designed models for safer micro-organisms for experiments that would destroy themselves before the new kinds of life that could be created in research could spread new forms of disease, increase the risk of cancer or create new strains of drug-resistant germs.

Despite the potential hazards, the scientists were anxious to continue their work, which Nobel prize-winner Joshua Lederberg said holds "the potential for some of the most fundamental medical advances of the century."

Most scientists in genetics say the research could unlock the secrets of cancer, create new types of treatment for infectious diseases ranging from smallpox to the flu, provide the technology to make cheaper, more abundant drugs and lead to the development of new, natural forms of nitrogen fertilizer.

This new type of genetic engineering, called recombinant DNA, involves transplanting genetic material (deoxyribonucleic acid, known as DNA) from animals into bacteria, where the DNA can multiply rapidly.

To do this, the strand of DNA has to be chemically cleaved with a special enzyme and then combined with a plasmid—a small ring of DNA that lies outside the main genetic material of bacteria.

Besides the potential practical advantages, this technique allows scientists new ways to study the manner in which living things reproduce normally—or grow wildly as cancer cells do. It also enables scientists to learn how cells are instructed by their genetic material to become different parts of a living organism—muscle, bone, nerves or skin, for example.

"It gives us a new type of microscope we have never had before," said Mr. Lederberg,

professor of genetics at Stanford University Medical School.

The voluntary ban on some forms of this research was proposed in July by a committee of the U.S. National Academy of Sciences. This ban was a part of the regulations of the Medical Research Council in Britain and was followed voluntarily by most scientists throughout the world who were working in this field.

'Appropriate Safeguards'

This week's meeting was called to consider ways that scientists could continue their research. The 139 scientists here, including five from the Soviet Union, agreed that "the work should proceed, but with appropriate safeguards."

They recommended two main types of safety procedures: Safer laboratories, designed to prevent any germs from escaping, and "disarmed bugs"—bacteria, plasmids and bacteriophages (viruses that reproduce inside bacteria, which they then kill)—that will be destroyed when they get into the open air or human or animal intestinal tracts.

The riskiest experiments—ones in which the resulting hybrid genetic material is likely to be poisonous—can only be carried out in super-safe facilities. There are about six such labs in the United States.

Work calling for transplanting viruses that cause highly contagious fatal diseases, such as lassa fever, was considered too dangerous to be pursued at this time.

McCord Granted Jail Term Delay

WASHINGTON, Feb. 28 (AP)—James McCord Jr., convicted more than two years ago of burglary, conspiracy and wiretapping in the Watergate break-in, was granted an additional three weeks of freedom today before beginning his one-to-five year sentence.

McCord, 50, a long-time CIA agent and director of security for former President Richard Nixon's re-election committee, came to court prepared to begin serving his sentence. The U.S. Court of Appeals said earlier this week he must start serving his term.

His lawyer asked in U.S. District Court here for an additional three weeks on grounds that McCord still has legal actions pending in other courts. The request was granted.

McCord has asked the Supreme Court to overturn his conviction and he has asked for a new trial on the grounds that his original lawyer failed to represent him adequately.

White House Aide Cites Alcoholism Rate in Military

LOS ANGELES, Feb. 28 (AP)—The alcoholism rate in the military is about three times that in the rest of the nation, according to White House physician Dr. William Linkash.

Dr. Linkash told newsmen at the California Medical Association convention that one contributing factor is that military men are often away from home for long periods working at jobs they dislike.

"Alcohol has also been traditionally a show of manliness, as in the tough Marine on liberty who gets out and boozes it up with the boys," added Dr. Linkash, a rear admiral in the Navy.

The White House physician said he thought doctors should be taught more about alcoholism. Only about 30 percent of Alcoholics Anonymous members were referred to the organization by physicians, he said.

Pentagon Bars Beauty Surgery For GI Wives

WASHINGTON, Feb. 28 (Reuters)—The Defense Department said yesterday that it will no longer pay civilian doctors for operations hewing bigger bosoms and wrinkle-free faces on military wives.

The Pentagon previously paid such bills when psychiatrists certified that the operation was needed for the mental health of the patient.

The decision is among new guidelines intended to tighten the \$500-million annual program providing military dependents with medical care when military doctors and hospitals are not available. The program has been strongly criticized by Congress.

Marriage Rate Declines in U.S.; Divorces Rise

WASHINGTON, Feb. 28 (AP)—The American marriage rate dropped in 1974 for the first time in 18 years while the divorce rate rose for the 12th consecutive year, the government reported today.

At the same time, the decline in the U.S. fertility rate slowed and began leveling off last year, the National Center for Health Statistics said.

The center said provisional 1974 statistics show that both the total number of marriages and the marriage rate decreased for the first time since 1958.

There were 2,233,000 marriages last year, 54,000 or 2.4 per cent fewer than in 1973. The marriage rate decreased 3.7 per cent, to 10.5 per 1,000 population.

The number of divorces totaled 870,000 last year, up 57,000 or 6.2 per cent over 1973 and 13.5 per cent higher than in 1962, which was the last year before the upward trend began.

The 1974 divorce rate of 4.6 per 1,000 inhabitants represented a record 4.5-per-cent increase over the previous year and a 108-per-cent increase over 1962.

2 Plead Not Guilty In Nixon Tax Case

WASHINGTON, Feb. 28 (UPI)—An attorney and a document appraiser for former President Richard Nixon today pleaded not guilty to charges that they backdated a gift of Mr. Nixon's papers to the government to get an illegal income tax deduction for him.

Frank Demarco Jr., a Los Angeles lawyer and former White House adviser, is under a three-count indictment and a Chicago document appraiser, Ralph Newman, is charged on two counts in connection with claims made to the government about the gift.

12-Mile Limit for Japan

TOKYO, Feb. 28 (UPI)—Japan will unilaterally establish a 12-mile territorial limit no matter what is decided at the forthcoming International Conference of the Law of the Sea in Geneva, Agriculture-Forestry Minister Shimamoto Abe said today.

NEW YORK

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Rights Unit Hits U.S. Law On Evaders

Change of Citizenship Precludes Even Visits

By Cilla Brown

WASHINGTON, Feb. 28—The American Civil Liberties Union charged yesterday that thousands of American war resisters have become "permanent political refugees" under the U.S. Immigration and Nationality Act.

The law forbids men who have become citizens of other countries after fleeing military service to return to the United States under any circumstances.

The presidential clemency program excludes these men, even if they face no criminal charges in the United States.

"After the Justice Department released the names of the 4,400 men who are still in legal jeopardy for draft evasion, thousands of men not on the list believed that they could return to America. But when they reach the border, they find that, as aliens who evaded military service, they can never return to their country," Henry Schwarzschild, director of the ACLU's Project on Amnesty, said.

Mr. Schwarzschild quoted Canadian government sources as saying that approximately 7,500 American men have become naturalized Canadians since 1970. "We do not know exactly how many of these men are war resisters but certainly they number in the thousands," Mr. Schwarzschild said.

He said war resisters in exile often faced legal and economic difficulties while living in a foreign country and became naturalized in order to obtain jobs, social services and travel documents.

"Draft violation charges were never filed or have been dismissed against many of them," Mr. Schwarzschild said, "but the immigration service makes the extrajudicial determination that they left to avoid the draft and, therefore, can never be given a visa to come back to their country, even to visit their families."

A spokesman for the U.S. Immigration and Naturalization Service said a Justice Department decision not to prosecute these men has no relevance to the implementation of immigration laws.

"The law does not require a man to be convicted before he is subject to the alien exclusion provisions. We just have to act on the facts as we see them," the spokesman said. "Those facts include lists of alleged draft evaders and deserters supplied by draft boards, the Justice Department and the military."

© Los Angeles Times.

Clemency Extended

WASHINGTON, Feb. 28 (UPI)—President Ford today extended his clemency program for Vietnam military deserters and draft evaders for a month until March 31.

"I believe that many of those who have already been punished are only now learning they are eligible," Mr. Ford said in a statement.

Mr. Ford, who previously extended the program from Jan. 30 to March 1, said this would be the "final extension."

Customers Ruled On Equal Basis With Prostitutes

OAKLAND, Calif., Feb. 28 (UPI)—The male customers of female prostitutes must be arrested, jailed, quarantined and treated for venereal disease along with the prostitutes, a superior court judge ruled yesterday.

The judge held that county authorities had discriminated against women in their manner of enforcing state laws against prostitution.

In a preliminary injunction prohibiting further such discrimination, the judge declared: "To the extent that the citation, arrest and quarantine procedures are applied, they shall be applied equally, regardless of sex."

The ruling was in a case brought by attorneys for the American Civil Liberties Union against northern California, charging the enforcement of the law against prostitution discriminated against women.

Texas Puns on Mockingbird Day: The Whole Thing Is Debatable

AUSTIN, Texas, Feb. 28 (UPI)—Puns were flying in a fowl debate in the state's House of Representatives yesterday.

Rep. Ben Grant said to Rep. Bird, who had taken the floor to speak for a resolution making March 21 "Mockingbird Day" in honor of the state's official bird: "I understand you have a bird bill this morning."

Rep. Bird: "Mr. Grant, although it may appear to some to be a bill, it's really my nose."

Rep. Grant, asserting that Rep. Jim Nugent was the sponsor of the resolution, asked: "Why isn't he up here to speak for it?"

Rep. Bird replied: "Apparently Mr. Nugent thought he wouldn't be able to make this resolution fly."

Rep. Grant: "He may be trying to kill two birds with one stone."

Rep. Bird: "I can assure you I'm not trying to feather my own nest."

Rep. Jim Kaster, who has a resolution to name the ladybug the state insect, said to Rep. Bird: "My resolution on the ladybug has been decided constantly. What makes you think your resolution will get through?"

"This is not a sexist bill as yours was, Mr. Kaster," Rep. Bird said before returning the floor to Speaker Bill Clayton.

"Mr. Speaker, has the gentleman yielded the nest?" inquired Rep. Matt Garcia.

"I believe he flew the coop," Rep. Clayton replied. The resolution passed without dissent.

Colby to Waive CIA's Pledge Of Secrecy for Senate Probe

By George Lardner Jr.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 28 (UPI)—The head of the Central Intelligence Agency has agreed to cooperate with Senate investigators by lifting the pledge of secrecy that the CIA requires of all its employees.

William Colby promised the waiver at a closed meeting on Capitol Hill yesterday with Sen. Frank Church, D-Idaho, chairman of the newly formed Senate Committee on Intelligence Operations, and Sen. John Tower, R-Texas, the committee's ranking Republican.

Sen. Church told newsmen afterward that he was satisfied that Mr. Colby plans to provide all the information the committee needs for its investigation of CIA activities, including charges that the agency engaged in illegal domestic spying on American citizens.

The CIA requires everyone it hires to sign an agreement promising not to disclose any information they might obtain concerning "intelligence sources and methods" without the agency's authorization.

Sen. Church emphasized that Mr. Colby agreed to drop the requirement only for the "purposes of this inquiry." However, a similar waiver will probably be provided to a new House committee that has also been assigned to investigate the government's intelligence agencies.

Later in the day, in a luncheon speech at the National Press Club, Sen. Church expressed doubts

that the White House inquiry into the CIA's activities, under a commission headed by Vice-President Rockefeller, could resolve the allegations that have been made against the agency.

"The executive branch cannot, with sufficient credibility, investigate itself," Sen. Church declared. He said he hoped it would wind up its work soon "and make its records available, as a starting point for the most comprehensive congressional investigations to come."

Promising a "muted and restrained" inquiry and not "a television extravaganza," Sen. Church said he intends at the same time to make public as much information as possible during the course of the investigation.

"Our rule of thumb," the senator said, "will be to hold public hearings whenever we can and closed hearings whenever we must."

Sen. Church said that the committee would pursue the allegations of illegal or improper activities by the CIA and other agencies in public while conducting its examination of "legitimate national security" operations largely in executive session.

Long Overdue

The committee chairman called the investigation long overdue, pointing out that neither the CIA nor the FBI, which will also be scrutinized, have ever undergone a thorough congressional inquiry.

Sen. Church said he would be delighted to find that "any excesses have been few and far between." But he described the investigation as imperative, either to clear the air or to stiffen the law against future misdeeds.

Promising strict precautions against any news leaks, Sen. Church said any committee staffer who discloses unauthorized information "will be fired on the spot."

At the meeting with Mr. Colby, Sen. Church said, a recent CIA memorandum regarding agents of their constitutional rights to remain silent was discussed. Sen. Church said he thought the reminder perfectly proper and said he would advocate grants of immunity from prosecution if these prove necessary to obtain "vital information."

Oil Potential Seen In Antarctic Site By U.S. Navy

HONOLULU, Feb. 28 (UPI)—The U.S. Navy disclosed today the possible existence of an offshore oil field off the North Slope of Alaska.

A Navy spokesman said geologists working in the Antarctic had surmised that the continental shelf off Marie Byrd Land "could have up to 45 billion barrels of oil."

The spokesman said that geologists working in the Antarctic had concurred on the possibility of oil there but none had made a serious attempt to verify the 45-billion estimate.

Oil authorities said a 45-billion-barrel field, together with the unknown trillion of cubic feet of natural gas certain to be found in a field of that size, would make it a major discovery.

Atlantic Richfield has estimated that its 90,000 acres on the Alaska North Slope contain about 10 billion barrels of crude.

"Under the terms of the Antarctic treaty signed by the 30 nations in 1951, any one nation, any one individual or company, could exploit any oil deposits lying beneath the Antarctic continent or its offshore waters," the spokesman said.

8 Cosmos Units Orbit

MOSCOW, Feb. 28 (AP)—Eight satellites—numbered T11 through T18 in the Cosmos series—were launched into orbit today aboard one rocket, Tass reported.

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The Arab Boycott

Saudi Arabia and other Arab states participating in a boycott of Israel or "Zionists" or Jews plainly have a right to decide whom they will do business with. But just as plainly, they have no right to strong-arm foreign corporations and governments into enforcing their bias for them. This is what the Arab boycott is all about. By excluding certain firms from Arab trade and investment, the boycotters wish to make foreigners accept and impose—preferably, voluntarily and with no fuss—the boycotters' own ugly values. They are trying to get Americans to divide themselves into different religious and ethnic categories. They think they can get away with it now because they constitute, in Sen. Frank Church's words, "the one booming market in the world." The Arab nations, as the Idaho Democratic senator said, are now "spending over \$60 billion per year from oil revenues alone."

* * *

Frankly, we can imagine no more truly "un-American" idea than the one the boycotters are seeking to peddle with their billions. The boycott is much more than a slap at Israel. It strikes at the fundamental egalitarian principle on which the United States is founded. Some apologists for the boycott point out that it has been enforced erratically in the past and that some inconsistencies are likely to persist. But the Arabs' huge new economic power and the temptation of some of them to use it to enlarge the scope of the boycott, render that claim beside the point. Indeed, the question of just how Arabs intend to use the boycott needs a lot more scrutiny. What did the boycott director mean, for instance, when he said the other day that although NEC's and CBS's commercial activities were boycotted, the networks' newsgathering activities might be exempted "if this were in the interest of

the Arab cause"? Americans and Arabs are entering a new and intensive stage of economic relations and it is vital at the start that anti-Israel and anti-Jewish bias not be built into it. For Arabs to be broadening the boycott just as they profess to be seeking a peace settlement with Israel is, moreover, a sharp contradiction, and an insupportable one.

We note with gratification that the unacceptability of the Arab boycott is being recognized from the top of the American political community on down. In the strongest statement on the 27-year-old boycott ever made by an American official and the first by a U.S. president, Mr. Ford declared this week: "Such discrimination is totally contrary to the American tradition and repugnant to American principles." He promised that "any allegations of discrimination will be fully investigated and appropriate action taken under the laws of the United States." The State Department, which managed to look the other way on this issue in the past, showed it had gotten the message by giving Sen. Church a copy of a Saudi Arabian list of 1,500 boycotted American businessmen and organizations. The administration is now checking whether, as charged, official agencies such as the Army Engineer Corps and the Overseas Private Investment Corp. have screened out American Jews in order to cultivate Arab business and whether this has been done by private American firms for the same end.

There is already a provision, in the Export Administration Act of 1969, which "encourages and requests" American firms not to cooperate in boycotts. Whether better enforcement of that law would be appropriate, or whether new legislation is required, remains to be studied. But the United States cannot afford to sell its honor for Arab gold.

THE WASHINGTON POST.

Cambodian Climax

Cynical exercise of Realpolitik, in blatant disregard of human suffering, is conveyed in the Ford administration's stance toward what is now generally regarded as the final weeks of President Lon Nol's ill-starred rule over Cambodia.

Except for increasingly perfunctory expressions of hope against hope, top officials in the Pentagon and State Department are reported to have abandoned any expectation that the regime can survive, whether the United States supplies more military aid or not. Such is the extent of decay and demoralization, detailed in numerous intelligence analyses. In the last-ditch battles of Lon Nol's dwindling forces against insurgent encirclement.

What is the policy response to predictions of dire collapse? Instead of permitting a political transition that could bring about the truce that Lon Nol failed to achieve, the administration seems determined to keep the war going to a bitter end, to send in some final rounds of artillery shells so that Lon

Nol can fight a few more battles before going down. Only in this way, the administration argument goes, can American "national honor" be preserved among other countries which rely on the United States.

This reasoning is perverse and offensive. And the cynicism goes even further; sensing future reprisals over the "loss" of Cambodia, both the Democratic Congress and the Republican administration are maneuvering to evade responsibility for a military disaster in Southeast Asia, as if any decisions now could undo the disasters that have already hit Cambodia.

Truce among their factions and a more representative political leadership are now what the Cambodian people need above all. The honorable course for the United States is to admit the failings of the Lon Nol regime, substitute food and relief supplies for the materiel of war, and step back to allow the Cambodians to arrange their own cease-fire, and devise their own political future.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

International Opinion

Congress and Cambodia

During the recent visit to Washington of Mr. Alkhimov, Russia didn't hesitate to ask through its vice-minister of foreign trade whether it was possible to count on the international commitments of a government always at the mercy of the moods and rigors of a fickle and domineering Congress. And yet it is a foregone conclusion that time and mutual concession will eventually overcome the obstacles to trade normalization raised by the Trade Act. Things are quite different as far as the special funds solicited for drifting Indochina are concerned. The sentimental arguments put forth by the Ford administration do not lack substance. If it is true that the Phnom Penh troops are running short of ammunition. But it is their whole logic which is being rejected by a large majority in Congress and by The New York Times and The Washington Post.

The Americans are not the only ones responsible for the war in Vietnam. But it is they, and they alone, who in 1970 took the initiative of intervening in Cambodia in the illusory hope of cutting the VC guerrillas from their sanctuaries. The fact that the wild venture is turning into a disaster is not, in the eyes of most of the members of Congress, a sufficient reason for postponing that outcome by the injection of an assistance which is unlikely to miraculously reverse the situation.

—From Le Monde (Paris).

View of Kissinger

Mr. Kissinger is not preparing to resign, far to the contrary. Increasingly criticized by the Congress, he took up the challenge.

In the International Edition

Seventy-Five Years Ago

March 1, 1900

BERLIN—There is no doubt that the sympathies of the vast majority of the German people are with the Boers. With the recent news from South Africa that the war there is going badly for them, there are again cries heard from certain extremist quarters that Germany should intervene to help the Boer Republic. However, these are just idle cries in the wilderness. The government policy is strict neutrality.

Fifty Years Ago

March 1, 1925

PARIS—Advance copies of Sinclair Lewis' latest novel, "Arrowsmith," have just reached the Latin Quarter. It deals with the struggle of a young man to devote his interests to pure scientific investigation, in spite of the many distracting influences of the American scene. Sinclair Lewis has just recently left Paris and is now thought to be somewhere in Central Europe or the Near East.



'If You Don't Bail It Out, You'll Be to Blame for Letting It Go Down.'

Wrong-Way Richardson

By James Reston

WASHINGTON.—Elliot Richardson of Massachusetts is now on his way to London, by way of the Bahamas, to be the American Ambassador to the Court of St. James's. In many ways, he is the most interesting figure on the American political scene today, maybe better qualified to be president in the last years of the 1970s than most candidates now in the race, but obviously not even in the running.

Richardson is not all that important in himself, but he is a symbol of the question Lord Bryce and many others have asked for generations: Why do the most qualified men in America not seek public office or make it to the White House? Most times, the answer to this is that party authority and party loyalty eliminate "outsiders" like Wendell Willkie, the Republican presidential nominee against Roosevelt in 1940, but there is probably less party authority or party allegiance now than ever before in this century, yet qualified men like Richardson are not seriously considered.

Pragmatic

It is not that Richardson feels inferior to the other candidates. Modesty is not his outstanding personal quality. He is a well-educated, pragmatic man, with a vision of the distractions of local politics and the ambiguities of national and world affairs. He may be a little too handsome and too Harvard for popular national appeal, but he is a superb lawyer and administrator and is just about the right age—in his middle 50s—with just about the right record, and he has also the right kind of presidential presence to be a serious candidate in 1976.

Richardson has been around Washington for a long time. As a young man, he was clerk to Justice Frankfurter in the Supreme Court of the United States. After that, he had every opportunity to make an outstanding career here in Washington. But he recalled here just before he left for London that Archibald Cox, his associate in the Nixon "Saturday night massacre," said to him: "To make a career in Washington, you have to come from somewhere else; you have to have a home base." So he went back to Massachusetts but never did so well there politically as he has done in Washington.

In the last few years, he has been the best under secretary of state since Sumner Welles, secretary of health, education and welfare, secretary of defense, and attorney general. Nobody in the history of the republic has had so many important jobs for so short a time, and not because he handled them badly but because he did them all so well that he was pushed along into the next impossible vacancy. The result is that Richardson has built a reputation here for intelligence and efficiency, but

has finished almost everything and started nothing, always considered for some other job, always on the move, and maybe now, on his way to London, in the wrong direction.

He will undoubtedly be a good ambassador in Grosvenor Square. He is quiet, thoughtful, and articulate. The British will like him, partially because he is so much more articulate and attractive than his predecessor, but also because he likes them, and he is very British himself. But his mission will take him out of the presidential struggle of 1976.

He may come back to Washington before the end of the year as secretary of state, if the present attacks on Henry Kissinger in the Congress, the universities, and the press continue, but even then, as a Republican, he will not be in a position to run for the presidency.

Before he left Washington the other day for London, he said that he would get into the primary elections of 1976 if President Ford decided not to run. He added that he thought he would do "very well" in the primaries, that he wasn't as austere or "stiff" as most people thought, that he had run more than a million votes ahead of Barry Goldwater in Massachusetts in 1964, but that there was no point in talking about his political future, for obvious reasons.

In short, Richardson, for all his talents and ambitions and possibilities, is a man of the Republican establishment. He is not like Jack Kennedy, out of the combative Irish in Massachusetts, who felt that the Kennedys could knock over the party's organization. Richardson is a "regular" and will go along taking and doing whatever job is available, like most other prominent members of his party. The result is that we are probably going to be stuck with the old and traditional candidates of both parties in 1976: Ford, Rock-

efeller and Reagan on the Republican side; and Jackson, Humphrey and Muskie on the Democratic side, all in their 60s. For the political nominating system is stacked against outsiders like Richardson, and most of them would rather join the system in London than fight it with little chance of winning.

For Sadat the most important thing was that the October, 1973, war with Israel furthered genuine Arab harmony. Therefore, a constitutional definition of such is unnecessary. Unification in battle transcends the need for labels like federation or confederation.

This is obviously an optimistic view. For many intercommunal quarrels still linger on in the Arab world. Egypt is increasingly leary of Soviet efforts to turn both Syria and the Palestinian guerrilla movements against Cairo—like Arafat's suspension of relations this week. Moreover, the onetime harmony between this country and Libya has been shredded.

Anti-Terrorism

Nevertheless, Sadat indicates by trying to follow a realistic and memorial path toward consanguine states and toward the world at large. Thus, he takes stand displacing to various Palestinian guerrilla movements when he argues in favor of in-

Letter From Prague

'The Wound Has Healed But the Scar Remains'

By Dusko Doder

PRAGUE.—The situation in Czechoslovakia has become normalized in the image of the cold war absurdity of a divided Europe. A Czech, for example, can have a hard time obtaining permission to visit neighboring Austria but he can easily get on one of the reasonably priced package tours and travel thousands of miles away to India, Cuba or Africa.

No one seems able to provide a rational answer to this state of affairs. Nor is it possible to get explanations for the absence of Western newspapers even in hotels frequented by foreigners. The newly opened Prague International Hotel is the only establishment of its kind not to have the International Herald Tribune available to its patrons. And how is one to explain the fact that border guards at Prague Airport photograph each page in the passport of a visiting foreigner?

Nevertheless, more than six years after the traumatic Warsaw Pact invasion, Czechoslovakia is back to normal. This means that not only have all vestiges of the "Prague Spring" been swept away and replaced by orthodox Communism, but also that life is again what it used to be before 1968—except that the country is more prosperous than at any time in the past three decades.

Tensions Soothed

"The wound has healed," said one senior Western diplomat here recently. "The scar tissue remains, however."

Obviously, the passage of time has soothed earlier tensions and resentments. Czechoslovaks have moved from grudging tolerance of the new government to the realization that it was vain ever to have expected that the Prague Spring would last. But party leader Gustav Husak's economic policies have won him a measure of acceptance in most sections of society except among the intellectuals.

In the cultural field, Husak has been pursuing tough and unyielding policies since he assumed power. There are indications now that his government is quietly beginning a conciliatory campaign in an effort to win over some intellectuals. A number of engineers and professional men associated with

the Prague Spring have been partially rehabilitated and placed in responsible, although not important, positions.

Authorities have also approached some members of the creative intelligentsia, who as supporters of the ousted liberal leader Alexander Dubcek had been barred from public life on political grounds. According to best estimates, roughly 80 per cent of the 360-member Writers Union of 1968 has been ousted by the Husak regime.

Several writers and poets in Prague and in Brno have been recently approached to rejoin the reconstituted Writers Union, a number of lesser known writers have done so.

The most important "convert" thus far is Bohumil Hrabal, 66, regarded as one of Czechoslovakia's best postwar novelists whose work has been translated in several languages, including English. Hrabal last month accepted a regime office and may be required to publish regularly in an interview with the week newspaper Tvorba.

Since 1968, Hrabal has written four novels which are described by his dissident colleagues as "real masterpieces." He had been promised that these works would be published if he joins the reconstituted Writers Union. According to dissident writers, several prominent Czech authors may follow Hrabal.

"We can't blame them," said one writer who was intimate associated with the Prague Spring. "People work and want to want to see their books published."

* * *

Dissident intellectuals, and the are a small minority, have turned to pursuits other than politics to enrich their lives. *Samizdat*, or self-publishing in the Soviet style, is flourishing and dozens of new novels and books of poems, and other literary works, are being circulated, among the hard-core 1968 liberals.

Unlike Soviet *Samizdat*, the Czech version is normally available in hard cover. Curious enough, the flimsy typewritten pages are bound in stat bookbinding shops. And a hand full of well-known writers, who remain on the "outs" and whose works are banned here, continue to publish their new works in Switzerland and West German

Sadat: II—Reality and Dogma

By C. L. Sulzberger

international accords to put down terrorism.

He supports a ban by all nations on such crimes as murder, hijacking, kidnapping even if committed in the name of political warfare. He denounces last year's Tunis Airport incident in which a West German was slain by so-called guerrillas and the violent assault by Palestinian gunmen at Paris's Orly Airport. Had the Paris terrorists been flown to Egypt, Sadat would have sent them back to France.

Likewise, when Sudan's President Numeiri asked him to assume charge of the eight men involved in the 1973 assassination of the American diplomats at Khartoum, he accepted their custody after they were sentenced by a Sudanese court. He did this as a favor to Numeiri, whose fragile position was endangered. There was never a question of releasing them to Palestine Liberation Organization custody (as Numeiri later claimed). They are still locked up here.

This same kind of pragmatic approach is addressed to Egypt's national problems vis-a-vis its Arab neighbors. Very much discussed in Cairo is the idea of a "Marshall Plan" to give economic shape to that Arab unity Sadat believes was forged by the 1973 war. One consequence of the conflict was to underscore this region's oil power and soaring capacity.

But, although Egypt can provide know-how for such a concept, it cannot furnish funds. Indeed, it is having financial problems of its own. It is not rushing into regional visions that smacks of futurism—like that conceived in the Emirate of Qatar, foreseeing a new "Arab currency" or "dinar" to rival the warring dollar.

Sadat has less poetic concepts of Egypt's reform than those of Nasser, his predecessor. Nasser once told me his dream was to see an Egypt without a single domestic servant—because that kind of employment offended in-

dividual pride. Sadat thinks more conventionally.

He claims the constitution he leadership produced in 1971 is the "first permanent constitution" Egypt ever had. History must judge the word "permanent." But Sadat insists the document is "sacred"—although reformable by legal amendment when such is required.

His view of the state's evolution is somewhat difficult to follow. He wishes to create a system of "institutions" so that the nation would not need to "depend solely" on a single presidential government to direct it. As he sees things, these institutions would include a cabinet, under its premier, as an executive branch; parliament as a legislative branch; the Arab Socialist Union party as the people's political organ; and the press as an institution "by itself."

Role of Press

This institutionalized role of the press is especially curious since the President was once himself, after the 1952 revolution, associated with the journalistic profession. He complains that all Egyptian newspapers are now "owned" by the Arab Socialist Union, the single political party. He would like to change this, awarding 51 per cent control to the ASU and the remaining 49 per cent to employees of all categories. The amalgam would form a high council to help "develop" the nation.

While today's Cairo press is certainly not what would be termed free in the United States institutionalizing it is not the answer. Indeed, such an approach implies far more the corporate state than Sadat would presumably care to admit since he is now guiding Egypt toward Westward-oriented modernization.

Nevertheless, being an intuitively skilled tactician by nature, pragmatic rather than dogmatic, he may yet refrain from freezing such fancy into fact.

Letters

Devil's Advocate

Thomas Steele achieves a remarkable performance as the devil's advocate with his letter in favor of "Aid to Turkey" (IET, Feb. 18).

In a most vicious attack against Greeks anywhere, he plays havoc with truth and factuality. Yet the record is there for any honest man to see: Turkey is a nation of 36 million people with an army of 500,000. Cyprus is a small island-nation with a population of 600,000 (80 per cent ethnic Turks, 18 per cent ethnic Greeks, 2 per cent Armenians and Maronites) located only 45 miles off the Turkish coast. Turkish troops, using American weapons, invaded Cyprus and occupied half of the island. They are indeed using American arms today in order to hold a small people hostage, while they pursue the application of the "Aid to Turkey" plan of annexation, a plan which President Johnson prevented them from carrying out in 1964.

By forceful displacement, expropriation and looting they try to transform the richest part of Cyprus (70 per cent of the island's resources, 40 per cent of its total area) to a Turkish colony, trampling upon two UN resolu-

tions which called for the speedy withdrawal of foreign troops and the return of the 200,000 Greek Cypriot refugees to their homes in safety.

In discontinuing U.S. military aid to Turkey, a measure postponed at Mr. Kissinger's request, the U.S. Congress has done nothing more outrageous than enforcing an American law. As you have pointed out in your columns (IET, Oct. 14, 1974), under this law, any country using such aid for purposes other than those specified—internal security, legitimate self-defense, regional and collective defense activity consistent with the UN Charter—is "immediately ineligible for further assistance."

Thomas Steele clearly feels that sticking to the law is being "a proverbial sucker." He expresses in his way the kind of cynical contempt for considerations other than force of blackmail and international power politics that accounts for much of the injustice, despair and violence that make today's world such an unhealthy place to live in.

MICHAEL STYLIANOU, Director of Information, Greek Embassy, Paris.

هكمان النحل

Analysis by Pentagon Aides

No Military Threat Is Seen In Region if Cambodia Falls

WASHINGTON, Feb. 28 (AP).—Defense officials say neither South Vietnam nor Thailand would be seriously threatened militarily if Cambodia fell to Communist insurgents.

"I don't see anybody gravely threatened," a senior official said in assessing the possible results of a Cambodian collapse. Pentagon analysts say Cambodia's fall would have a psychological impact on South Vietnam but only a marginal military effect on its war with North Vietnamese forces.

The North Vietnamese already control Cambodian areas bordering South Vietnam and only a few thousand North Vietnamese troops, serving principally a logistic function in the Cambodian war, would be freed for use in South Vietnam.

U.S. officials believe the North Vietnamese already have sufficient forces in South Vietnam to launch a major offensive, if they wish to do so.

Meanwhile, Sen. Barry Goldwater, R-Ariz., said last night he thinks "Cambodia is lost."

After a speech at Great Neck, N.Y., Sen. Goldwater was asked if he favored President Ford's request for more U.S. aid to Cambodia.

"It's a moral question," he replied. "I don't believe honestly that the additional money is going to mean victory. I think Cambodia is lost. It's a combination of bad government there, almost a total lack of interest in defense. He said he felt a moral commitment to support it and request."

U.S. officials, in evaluating the impact of Cambodia's possible collapse, said Thailand probably would reassess its alliance with the United States and might ask U.S. forces to leave. Defense analysts say Thailand has a history of accommodation with potential enemies, such as Japan, World War II, and that the Thai might take such a course "faced with a Communist-controlled Cambodia on their eastern flank."

Defense officials indicate that Cambodia is not as important to the United States as South Vietnam but that they feel responsibility to help Cambodia survive. They are concerned that a failure by the United States to continue supporting Cambodia could raise questions in Europe about U.S. commitment. Surveying the military situation in Cambodia, defense officials say the Communist Khmer Rouge insurgents are in better shape this year than last, but upon when they ran low on

ammunition and had to break off their attacks. In another development yesterday, Secretary of Defense James Schlesinger said that Cambodia "can survive readily" into the fall if Congress approves additional military aid.

"If we are unable to provide assistance," Mr. Schlesinger said, "inevitably they will fall within a period of something like a month."

Senators yesterday disclosed a telegram from Prince Norodom Sihanouk, exiled Cambodian chief of state, who said that no amount of U.S. aid to the Lon Nol government will be sufficient to defeat insurgent forces.

The telegram was sent from Peking Feb. 7. Prince Sihanouk predicted that the insurgents will "triumphantly and heroically enter Phnom Penh in the near future."

Newsday, the Long Island, N.Y., newspaper, said it had received an open letter to President Ford from the prince. In the 3,000-word letter, Prince Sihanouk said the forces he leads will never accept a compromise of any kind. He proposed "rapid reconciliation" with no conditions attached.

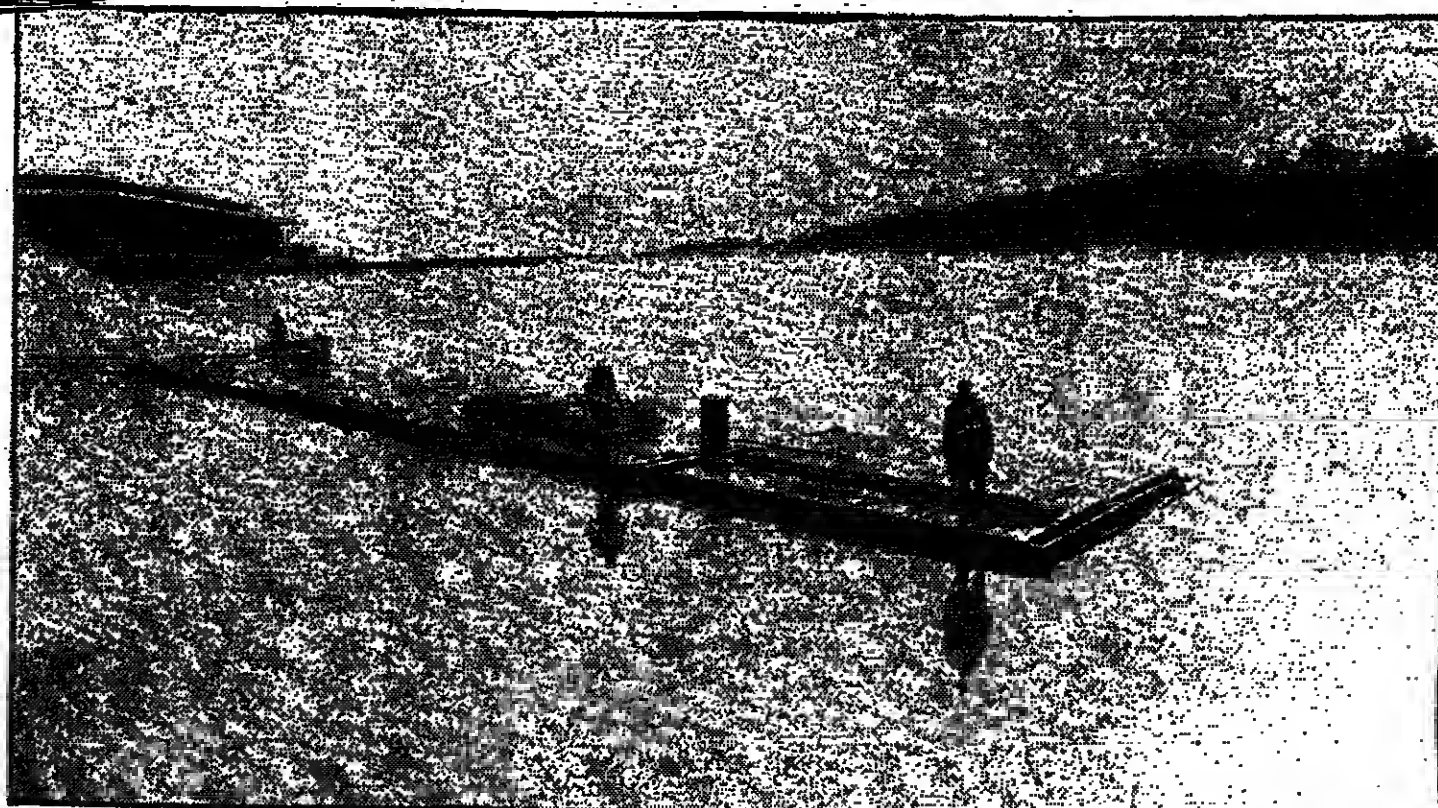
2 Positions Abandoned

PHNOM PENH, Feb. 28 (AP).—The Cambodian Army abandoned two key positions today after heavy shelling and ground attacks, military sources and field reports said.

Government troops fled from Tuol Leap, 12 miles west of Phnom Penh, and Prek Luang, five miles northeast of the capital. Both positions have been isolated for months. But military analysts said the fall of Tuol Leap opened the way for the Khmer Rouge insurgents to push closer to Phnom Penh's airport, west of the city, where a U.S. airlift is delivering the only sizable shipments of ammunition and rice to reach the besieged city.

Field reports said the rebels also attacked three outposts 15 miles west of Phnom Penh. Rocket and artillery attacks on Phnom Penh and the airport dropped off slightly with 12 rounds fired during the night. One person was killed and six were wounded, military sources said.

About 500 government troops pulled out of Prek Luang after heavy attacks that began during the night and continued today. Some swam the Mekong River and others were picked up by navy boats. The east bank of the Mekong, around Prek Luang, once was thickly populated by vegetable farmers who supplied Phnom Penh.



FOGGY FOGGY DEW—Barge moving a dock slowly up the Potomac River through a heavy fog which blanketed the area at Washington, D.C. The Kennedy Center for the Performing Arts can be seen in the upper left hand corner.

News Analysis

Trade-Pact Clash Ebbs; U.S.-Soviet Ties Gain

By Peter Osnes

MOSCOW, Feb. 28 (UPI).—The cheerful headline over a long article in Wednesday's Pravda about preparations for the forthcoming joint U.S.-Soviet space mission was "very" (in English "good") (in Russian). The optimism was stressed with an exclamation point.

Pravda, the Communist party newspaper and the official voice of Kremlin power, is back on the side of improved relations between the United States and the Soviet Union. The trend is now clear: Soviet criticism of American policies, which reached a peak in mid-January, is subsiding, indicating that after a period of some uncertainty the Kremlin has decided not to destroy the complex fabric of détente with Washington because of the impasse over trade.

Senior American officials, Western diplomats who met recently with the Soviet party leader, Leonid Brezhnev, and Soviet specialists in American affairs agreed, in interviews during the last few days that the setback in U.S.-Soviet ties has been successfully contained.

The available evidence, they say, plainly shows that the Kremlin decision to reject U.S. trade benefits linked to eased migration for Jews and other minorities, has not—as some feared it would—led to a prolonged chill. Indeed, some Russians reason

that the experience was beneficial to both sides. Congress learned the consequences of seeking to pressure the Russians too hard on sensitive internal matters; the Kremlin learned the limitations on executive agreements like the one on trade reached in 1973 after the first summit meeting between Mr. Brezhnev and former President Richard Nixon.

On a broad front, U.S.-Soviet negotiations are continuing at about the same pace as they were, say, last fall. The strategic arms talks are again under way in Geneva; discussions on a ban on underground nuclear testing have resumed in Moscow; a technical-level U.S. economic delegation came here earlier this month as scheduled, and there are reports regularly in the Soviet press of meetings of one joint U.S.-Soviet commission or another.

Most of the important bargaining goes on in secret but the Soviet attitude, according to American participants, is not any different from what it was before the upsurge in negative published assessments of U.S. policies that accompanied the Kremlin denunciation of the trade legislation.

Mr. Brezhnev warned in a speech in October to American businessmen visiting Moscow that trade problems could lead to a weakening of "the vast edifice of the Soviet-American peaceful co-operation and good-neighboredness" that has been developed in recent years. Apparently, that has not happened.

Even the trading relationship, the area most immediately affected by the emigration amendment debate, has not been as seriously hurt as it might have been. The Russians have privately promised there would be no retaliation against American firms and so far there has been none. A few new contracts have been signed, including a \$25-million deal for an artificial fur factory.

And a stream of American businessmen, academics and officials have been ushered into offices at the Trade and Foreign Ministries to be told that Moscow is still interested in expanding trade with the United States if only Congress will put forth acceptable conditions. The impact on emigration is not yet clear. Applications are down but Mikhail Agursky, a prominent Jewish activist, said Wednesday night that in the last month at least 10 Jews previously refused visas to go abroad have been granted them, including two high-ranking army officers. The picture is not, of course, altogether bright—and never was. There are serious Soviet-American differences over the path to a Middle East settlement, the complexities of the SALT talks are such that they can always run into trouble and the prospect of stepped-up U.S. aid to South Vietnam and Cambodia has revived that relatively dormant source of friction.

In his negotiations with British Prime Minister Harold Wilson earlier this month, Mr. Brezhnev complained, sources said, about the size of the proposed \$29.5-billion U.S. defense budget and plans to send two additional U.S. infantry brigades to West Germany. Publicly, the Russians go on sniping at the United States by reporting extensively on Western economic difficulties, U.S. oil and energy shortages, and the CIA investigations. Soviet dislike is unrestrained for Sen. Henry Jackson, D-Wash., the principal backer of the ill-fated emigration amendment and now a presidential candidate.

That kind of criticism is predictable, however. More important, sources said, Mr. Brezhnev stressed in his talks with Mr. Wilson the significance of improvements in U.S.-Soviet relations and called them the centerpiece of Kremlin détente politics.

Guerrillas Retreat in Battle For Strategic Eritrea Town

ADDIS ABABA, Feb. 28 (Reuters).—Eritrean secessionist guerrillas today pulled back to their mountain hideouts after fighting Ethiopian troops for five days to capture the strategic town of Keren, reliable sources said.

The guerrilla force, apparently faced with overwhelming odds and heavy casualties, withdrew from outside the town after Ethiopian reinforcements were sent last night from Asmara, 57 miles away, to cut them off.

Heavy fighting for control of Keren—a key road and rail junction between Asmara, the provincial capital, and the Sudan

border—began on Sunday when Ethiopian Air Force fighter-bombers hit guerrilla positions as the Eritrean Liberation Front-Popular Liberation Forces moved in for the battle.

Both sides suffered heavy losses, the sources said, from the barrage of rockets and artillery that supported the two forces.

The guerrillas were said to have withdrawn to prepare for a fresh assault later and escape a pincer movement of Ethiopian troops sent from Asmara to trap them outside the town. It was the biggest battle so far since fighting began a month ago.

Qualified Agreement

KHARTOUM, Feb. 28 (Reuters).—The Ethiopian government has agreed in principle to Sudanese peace moves aimed at ending fighting between its troops and secessionists in Eritrea, the Sudanese Minister of State for Foreign Affairs, Gamal Mohammed Ahmed, said today. But he added that secessionist guerrillas of the ELF would agree only if Ethiopia's rulers acknowledged that the country's northern province had a right to independence.

General Strike In Pakistan Over Kashmir Accord

ISLAMABAD, Pakistan, Feb. 28 (Reuters).—Pakistan and part of Kashmir were paralyzed today by a general strike called by Prime Minister Zulfikar Ali Bhutto to protest India's agreement with Kashmiri leader Sheikh Mohammed Abdullah.

The one-day strike closed government offices, courts, schools, banks, factories and most shops. Public transport stopped for the day, with buses, taxis and rickshaws off the road. There were no passenger train or domestic air services.

In Srinagar, in Indian-controlled Kashmir, at least 25 persons were injured in riot incidents during the strike.

Shops and businesses in several parts of the city closed as violence erupted. But in other areas of the state the response to the strike call was limited.

27 Japanese Foes Of A-Ban Arrested

TOKYO, Feb. 28 (Reuters).—Police today arrested 27 rightists who forced their way into the Foreign Ministry, protesting Japan's intention to ratify the treaty against the proliferation of nuclear weapons. The protesters claim the treaty favors the big nuclear powers. Japan signed the treaty in 1970.

Singapore Hangs Eight for Murder

SINGAPORE, Feb. 28 (UPI).—Eight men convicted of murder were hanged before dawn today on the gallows of Changi Prison. Seven of those hanged were executed for beating and kicking three men to death in 1971 during a gold robbery. The eighth man was convicted of an unrelated murder in 1972. The eight men had exhausted all avenues of legal appeal, including the Privy Council in London, which last weekend rejected their applications for clemency.

Sinai Flood Deaths at 17

TEL AVIV, Feb. 28 (AP).—The death toll from flash floods that swept through parts of the occupied Sinai Desert last weekend has risen to 17, the military command said yesterday.

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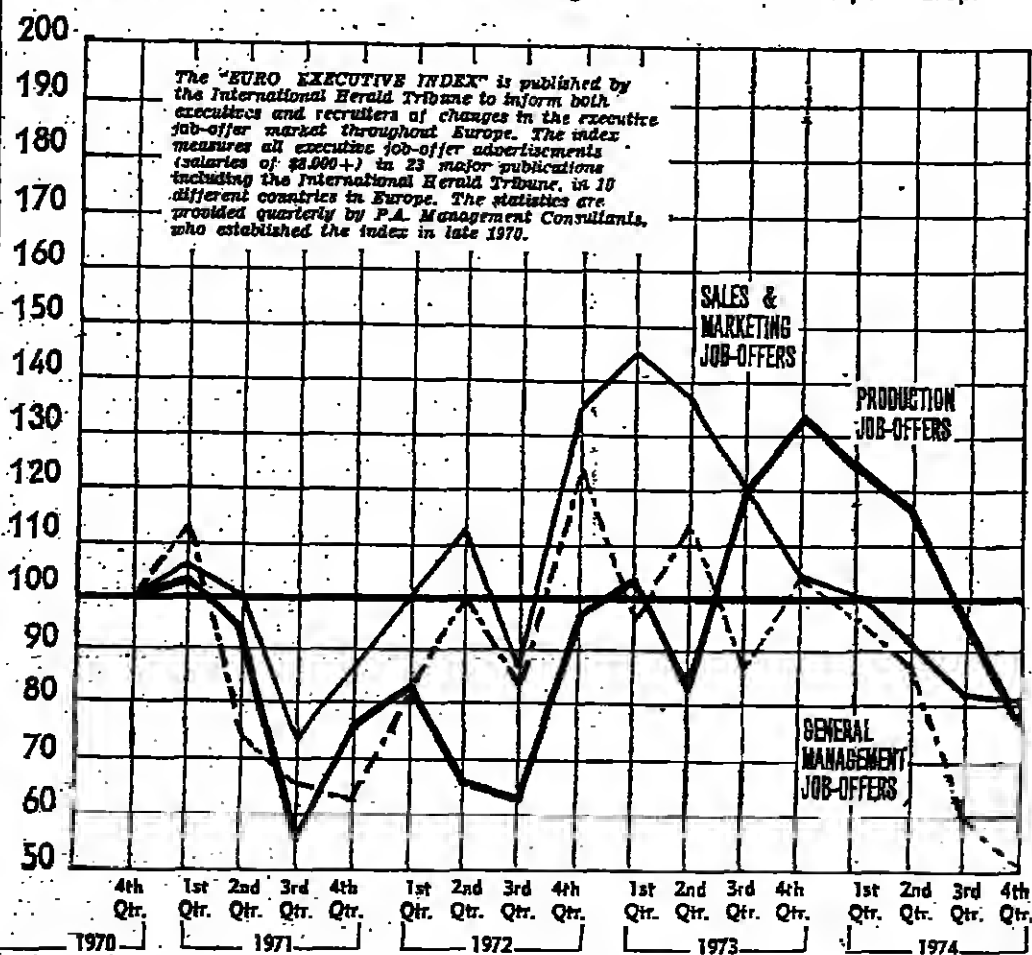
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FOURTH QUARTER "EURO EXECUTIVE INDEX": PART III

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THEATER IN LONDON

Topflight Shakespeare and Shaw

By John Walker

LONDON (H.T.)—In the absence of philosopher-kings I suppose it is as well that there are philosopher-playwrights. Two of the greatest, Shakespeare and Shaw, are revealed at their most visionary in excellent new productions of "The Tempest" and "Heartbreak House."

ARTS AGENDA

The Israel Philharmonic Orchestra begins a tour of England on March 2 in Leicester under the direction of Michael Tilson Thomas, who will conduct six of the eight concerts. The other two will be conducted by Zubin Mehta, the orchestra's musical adviser, on March 4 in Liverpool, where Ben-Haim's "Psalm" will be included in the program, and on March 12 at the Royal Festival Hall in London, when Arthur Rabinovich will be soloist in Chopin's Piano Concert No. 2.

The second production of Luca Ronconi's staging of Wagner's "Ring" cycle at La Scala will be "Siegfried," scheduled for its first performance at the Milanese theater on March 7 with Wolfgang Sawallisch conducting and Pier Luigi Pizzi as designer. Ingrid Björk, Birgit Finell, Jean Cox, Norman Bailey, Gerhard Unger, Gustav Neidlinger and Kurt Moll sing the principal parts.

a sort of anti-"Tempest" moving towards no harmonious resolution, no assertion of humanity or acceptance of people, flaws and all, ending rather than beginning with storm and destruction and profoundly pessimistic in its conclusion despite all the wit and laughter that has gone before. John Schlesinger's National Theatre production at the Old Vic stresses the play's quality of a waking nightmare and its central image of civilization as a ship with a drunken captain and a careless crew headed inevitably for the rocks.

Michael Annala's set puts Capt. Shotover's shiplike qualities not in the beautiful countryside of Shaw's stage directions but in a dark, starless void. It has become spaceship earth, peopled by characters with an obsessive death wish.

Old Fraud

Shotover himself is the anti-thesis of Prospero; ancient and prophetic but a mage who seeks power rather than renounces it, who keeps his household around him by wealth derived from investing in ever more destructive weapons. Shotover, as he admits, as Colin Blakely plays him with great success, is an old fraud for all his wisdom.

Shaw called his play "a fantasia in the Russian manner on English themes" and saw it as a continuation of Chekhov's examination of the inhabitants of Heartbreak House in "The Cherry Orchard"—charming, indolent people helpless before the break-up of their civilization.

But while Chekhov's characters seem to collapse from within, under the weight of their own

alienation and are seen to be destroyed by other, human forces, Shaw's characters seek destruction from outside themselves.

The play's theme has a spurious topicality. The characters may seem as representative now as they were when Shaw began the play in 1913—Boss Mangan, the capitalist whose apparent wealth is a sham; Mazzini Dunn, the ineffectual idealist who prefers talk to action; Ellie Dunn, who realizes the importance of money but only within the context of her own life.

Yet, perhaps because of Mr. Schlesinger's stress on its hallucinatory qualities, these characters seem to have no connection or relevance to today. The play's underlying belief that civilization can be saved by cultured action seems as false as Capt. Shotover's belief in the seventh degree of concentration. But the play does have Shaw at the full stretch of his considerable dramatic powers, with much wit pointing up his impassioned argument. It is too, excellently cast and acted. Kate Nelligan, despite a tendency to yelp and break the rhythm of some of her longer speeches, is fine as the tough, virginal Ellie Dunn.

As her father, Alan MacNaughtan conveys the difficult combination of both goodness and weakness. Paul Rogers has both the rapacity and the banality of Boss Mangan. And Eileen Atkins, looking as if she had stepped out of an Augustus John painting, was superb as the wild-eyed commanding bohemian, Hesione Mushayre. Anna Massey, too, was excellent as her cold, snobbish sister who believes that the world would be fine if everyone kept horses. It was difficult to accept Graham Crowden as a great lower, he also acted well. It is a stimulating production although remote from



Anna Massey and Graham Crowden in "Heartbreak House."

our reality. But Shaw knew better than most that the whirlygig of time can take away the moral force of a play.

"The Tempest"

At Wyndham's Theatre "The Tempest" comes up fresh in John Harrison's intelligent and spare production that is crowned by Paul Scofield's Prospero. The production is simple but clever in its use of minimal methods such as actors' chants and billowing sails to suggest much.

There can have been few tenderer Prosperos than Mr. Scofield. The scenes with Miranda are particularly moving. Mr. Scofield's Prospero cares deeply, suffers much. His voice for much of the play stays in the lower register; there are times when it is little more than a hoarse whisper. When it rises to full power, the effect is shattering and magnificent.

He is a figure which stands at the center of the action visibly in control of all that happens around him. Ariel, in a good performance by Sam Dastor, is deliberately insubstantial, a flickering blue spirit who spends most of his time on the upper level of Sean Connery's double-level set which, although occasionally restricting, allows for some clever gymnastic effects.

Peter Gordon's turtle-like Caliban is effective, although, like Paul Brooke's drunken Stephano and Ronnie Stevens's Jester, he never poses a threat to Prospero in the play's subplot of usurpation.

The supporting performances are of a good standard, and Nicky Guadagni is movingly naive as Miranda. The production originated at the Leeds Playhouse and is further evidence of the fine work being done in Britain's provincial theaters.

ART IN PARIS

When Perfection Isn't Enough

By Michael Gibson

PARIS (H.T.)—Louis XV—A Moment of Perfection in French Art. An interesting title, very French, no doubt, but also very indicative of an attitude towards art that is self-destructive.

The show at the Hôtel de la Monnaie (the French Mint, 11 Quai de Conti, Paris 6, to April 5), is dignified by a 700-page catalogue on glossy paper, the size of a phone book and twice its weight—costs 125 francs—with prefaces printed in 18th-century type by Valéry Giscard d'Estaing and by Pierre Gaxotte, a historian of traditional bent and a member of the Académie Française.

Sections of the show are devoted to urbanism, architecture and garden design, sculpture, painting, drawing, prints, books, tapestry, the decorative arts (Savonnerie, ornamental design, woodwork, Parisian furniture, bronzes, goldsmithing, ceramics, wrought iron, cloth and leatherwork), arms, provincial furniture, music (and musical instruments), ballet, costume, numismatics, medals, medallions, the cameo and intaglio and the prolongation of Louis XV Style in folk art.

The gist of the prefaces seems to be that one has too easily dismissed this reign as one of careless frivolity epitomized by the phrase: "Après nous le déluge!" Louis XV is here portrayed as an able and conscientious administrator—too shy to be a leader of men, perhaps, but the initiator of a number of undertakings that make him the founder of the modern administrative state. His reign—it is pointed out—was one of peace, prosperity and territorial security, with an economic growth of 2 per cent a year, which is said to be good for the age.

A Quotation

The worm in the fruit is revealed in a detailed study of the production of the French Mint during this reign. In it appears this quotation from a work by the historian Marcel Marion:

"The liberality that accrue to oneself never seen excessive, nor do the taxes that other people pay... The Ancien Régime perished because its fiscal policy was hard only on the lower classes and because the royal entourage never stopped urging

expenditures from which it drew advantage without bearing the burden."

The exhibition marks the bi-centennial of the end of the reign of Louis XV, "a moment of perfection," then?

There would be truth in the statement if it were applied to the craftsmanship of that age. As a technical yardstick, "perfection" has some meaning, and the 18th-century craftsman knew how to turn out "masterpieces."

They may often be ugly, but they are impeccable. But perfection is possible only if you eliminate any unknown quantity, if you control your material and your proportions at every stage. If one thing is specific to art, it is precisely the generation of unknown quantities, and indeed these unknown quantities are so essential to it that they make all the rest appear negligible in comparison.

The most striking aspect of art under Louis XV is the tendency to eliminate any contradiction. This is no doubt consonant with a long-standing aristocratic ideal expressed in the term "la grâce." A Renaissance ideal at the outset, la grâce flows over into English with such expressions as the social graces, graciousness and (as a cheap imitation) "gracious living." It is a purely aristocratic quality. No bourgeois has it for instance, and his desire to acquire it can only expose him to ridicule (e.g. "Le Bourgeois Gentilhomme"). Ultimately, however, the bourgeois can be allowed to act as though he had it, and under his might be dressed in breeches and it was, in fact, a further effect of aristocratic graciousness to act as though he were no different from themselves. Social grace behaved very much like divine grace, insofar, at least, as it was not to be had as the reward of any effort on the part of man.

As a result, all these people are "charming" and the art itself is "charming." But that is all. And it is not enough.

Take Boucher's portrait of Madame de Pompadour, mistress of Louis XV: a dream! Certainly there was nothing new about idealized portraits and Boucher did not invent the notion. But he symphonized, beautifully and with breathtaking talent, the sweet delusion of society that thought it lived so well because this was what it deserved. Were they not cultured, gifted, sensitive, tolerant and kind?

One perceives the art of this reign as the expression of a certain "perfection" to the extent that one is made to focus on its formal qualities. They are often admirable, but they can very soon become a bore because they do not allow us to look beyond. No contradiction can appear because there is perfect coincidence (it is suggested) between appearance and inner reality. "There is nothing beyond," they assert, with a sort of hysterical sweetness, and this implies "perfection," hence cessation of movement and hence, consequently, death.

This, of course, is the lesson of another age: The lesson of Faust, who knows that he must die and

be damned if ever he says to the fleeing instant: "Stay! You are so beautiful!"

The French mind, a certain French mind, even today, in its high intelligence, goes into a sort of adoring stupor as soon as the word "perfection" is pronounced. That is the traditional hang-up. Which is why it is rather dreary to see the word enshrined in the title of an exhibition such as this and in juxtaposition with the word "art."

The show itself is just as broad-ranging as the enumeration above suggests. The most attractive aspects deal with such things as architecture, book-bindings, tableware and musical instruments. Of particular charm, too, is the seal offered to the king by Madame de Pompadour. Engravings are numerous but chiefly of anecdotal interest. Some good portraits: Louis XV by Le Tournier, Diderot by Houssier (who appears only towards the end of the reign and is not represented by his best piece). Paintings naturally include works by Boucher and Fragonard, one Hubert Robert, a preposterously sentimentalist (so highly praised as a moralist by Diderot!), Chardin, Chardin, a scene of family life, considered an inferior genre at the time because "it did not require the scope of imagination demanded by historical subjects." (This incidentally explains the curious hierarchy of genres that was so tenacious in French salons.)

Taken up by the production of the Mint—coins, medals, etc. There is quite a choice of furniture by virtuoso cabinetmakers—often heavily ornamented in bronze. Silverware includes a few relatively sober pieces, but its natural inclination is to the monumental rocaille grotto with a stag at bay, a wolf caught in a trap, heads of wild boar, etc. A strangely unenthusiastic and unorthodox re-creation!

Surprisingly little is said of one of the major intellectual events of this reign: the publication of the first real encyclopedia by Diderot and his associates (Louis XV had a copy of it in his library, we are told).

Finally, however, there is little to catch the imagination and feed the intellect because, despite a wealth of material, there is no guiding concept to govern the show, except possibly for the notion that the reign of Louis XV was not such a bad thing after all.

More Bordeaux Wine Sold for Less in '74

BORDEAUX, France, Feb. 23 (Reuters).—The Bordeaux region exported a record 933,000 hectoliters (20 million gallons) of wine in 1974 despite adverse publicity caused by the "Winegate" scandal, which involved mislabeling of cheap wines.

The figures, supplied by sources here, represented a 12-per-cent increase over 1973 but represented in less money due to the fall in wine prices. Last year's sales were worth 593 million francs (\$144 million), a 14-per-cent drop from the 1973 figure.

SHARPS & FLATS

The rock group Genesis, touring France, will be in Dijon March 1 at the Palais des Sports at 8:30 p.m., in Saint-Etienne March 2 at the Palais des Sports at 4 p.m., and in Paris March 3 at the Palais des Sports at 8 p.m.

PARIS—Kenny Clarke and Roger Guerin are featured with a big band at the Théâtre Montferrand March 3 at 8:30 p.m. Saxman Benny Waters will be at Le Caveau de La Rochette from March 1 through March 6. The Steve Lacy Sextet is at La Cour des Miracles through March 1 and pianist-singer Alice Darr is appearing every night at the Bar Tahouga at the P.M.-Boite on the Champs-Élysées.

The female singing group La-helle, including the European tour, will be in Paris March 3 at the Olympia and in Madrid March 6 at the Teatro Monumentale.

MEZIERES—MONS, Belgium—Trumpetman Bill Coleman is appearing at the Club Las Vegas March 1.

LONDON—Ruby Staff, the George Barnes Band and Viola Willis are the featured attractions at Ronnie Scott's.

Chill Willi and The Red Hot Peppers are disbanding the group at the end of their present tour. They gave a farewell performance

at the London Polytechnic Feb. 23.

Chuck Berry, concluding his tour of Britain, will be in Gloucester March 1 at the Leisure Center and in Birmingham March 2 at the Odéon.

HAMBURG—Peter Herbolzheimer's big band (Germany's top jazz group with several American sidemen) will appear at Once Po's Club from March 1 through March 5.

BRUSSELS—Saxman Hal Singer is at Pot's March 1 (and then in Toulon, France, March 2 at the Hifi Club).

LAS PALMAS, Canary Islands—The Delta Rhythm Boys are appearing every night at the Al-Tavista Sala de Fiestas.

The ABC-TV network has rated Australian singer Olivia Newton-John the top female vocalist in both pop and country categories for 1974. Gladys Knight and The Pips were the top group in pop and soul; Charlie Rich the top country male singer; John Denver the top pop male singer and Stevie Wonder the top male soul singer.

This week's top singles are, in the United States, "Pick Up The Pieces" by The Average White Band; and in Britain, "Make Me Smile" by Steve Harley and Cockney Rebel.

—FRANK VAN BEARLE.

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مكتبة الأمل

MARKET Nun Steps Jeffly Out Obscurity

Souren Melikian

Feb. 28 (NYT).—Few heard of Marcelle Gallois, whose work evokes Melanesian, equals that of Laurence or Daumier, and those who make the Abbey de Jouques, near Aix-en-Provence, will have an opportunity to see the full range of her

the Benedictine abbey, she spent her last years, representative to the sale Hôtel Drouot in Paris this

What the Benedictines the family of one of her imprints acquired. In 1888 at Monthéville in France, Marcelle Gallois in Paris at 18 to study at le des Beaux-Arts. Little of her life but, in 1917, prompted to take vows, she lived in the community until her death in 1927. She lived in the community for, in 1917, an exhibition of her work and drawings of various subjects on view at the Rue Monsieur in Paris. This show that led, in 1917, to this week's sale of her work.

French Doctor

French doctor, Paul Alexandre, whose interest in art ranged from the Renaissance to the 19th century, was by the artist's talent, that her feel for line led to remarkable etchings. Alexandre gave her equipment. For the years, Mother Genevieve at her technique. She had completed a book, "The Art of the Line," which included in an exhibition seen United States. Time magazine, a story on her. Years later came another, on her first in a Paris

her artist, Marie Laurencin, whose "Via Crucis" etching, she wrote a long article about the artist and her work. The artist, Marie Laurencin, who continued to live in Paris. When a fellow nun, Placida, asked for a drawing, Mother Genevieve did a drawing. These were reproduced in a book published by Desclée, "La Vie du Petit Placida."

Painted Glass

The artist turned her to painting glass. Through her, she mastered the technique, in 1905, nine windows in the church of the Abbey de Jouques, in the Chervé valley where her community was established. In the had another brush with when one of her windows came etchings were shown in Holland, in a large exhibition of religious art. Works by Rembrandt, Chagall, and others. Time magazine, interviewed her again. Years later her last window was placed in the Abbey de Jouques in Provence where community had then settled. days afterwards, she died. community has established a museum dedicated to her work.

Support in Spain. VIOLETA, Feb. 28 (UPI).—two per cent of all Spaniards favor divorce but only 35 per cent would like to see it legal in Spain, according to a poll



Work by Marcelle Gallois, before she became a nun, sold this week for 1,044 francs at a Paris auction

had had her studio. There were no oils on canvas, probably because she had been too poor to afford the materials. All three of her early styles were presented in the masses of drawings in black ink, wash, watercolor, gouache. One of the styles, for which she preferred a pen, harks back to Gavrani, the satirical draftsman and illustrator of the Second Empire. Another could be considered as a development of the latter, leaning more toward the facile expressionism of contemporary satirical artists such as Bonni. However, she occasionally rose to greater heights when she simplified her composition and hardened her vision to a Daumier-like violence. Finally came the huge, bold compositions recalling Toulouse-Lautrec.

All these were thrown in bundles in the corner of an attic and forgotten by Marcelle Gallois's friend. When the friend, in turn, died, her family eventually contacted an auctioneer, Paul Renaud, and a sale was arranged. However, Renaud had first informed the Benedictines and the mother superior had contacted the Alexandre family.

A Surprise
The find came as a complete surprise to the Alexandres. Dr. Alexandre's son Noël had known and admired Mother Genevieve's religious work for 30 years—but he knew nothing of the young Marcelle Gallois. The Alexandres were so impressed by what they saw that the Benedictines, at their urging, sent a representative to the auction.

And what a sale it was. I sat on the front bench, squeezed in between Dr. Alexandre's widow and the Benedictine representative, a woman whose discreet murmuring somehow reduced the auctioneer and his assistants to a sheepishness out of character with the usual snarling manner at Drouot. Other admirers were there too, all obviously unfamiliar with the Paris auction scene.

This silent confrontation between Catholic traditionalism and the art market with its salesmen, dealers and middlemen of every denomination would have immensely appealed to Marcelle Gallois's sense of humor. Never was the personality of an artist more clearly outlined in his or her work. She saw the world with a mixture of biting wit and pity, dwelling on the contrasts between the ideal and the real.

One of her large drawings shows two working-class women, one holding a young child—both women are fat and blowsy. Its title: "Celles qui Repoussent" (Those Who Repel). The caption: "I had 10 of them, I did," says one. "Ah well," in the reply, "men are hard on us."

As often as not, the humor is purely visual. A priest, superbly anticipating Don Quixote with his simple body and flowing robe, negotiates a bend in the road at a dangerous slant. There are young governesses in a garden, portraits as staid as any of Toulouse-Lautrec's Moulin Rouge creatures.

The Prices

At such a peculiar sale, advertised with a simple three-

page brochure, prices were bound to be peculiar. They ranged from 400 to 1,000 francs, going above the 2,000-franc mark only for some of the large, mounted drawings.

All the best works went to the Benedictines and the Alexandres—four members of the family were bidding. The Jouques community bought a large triptych of 10 panels (130 by 80 centimeters each) for 9,190 francs.

Many drawings were to be had for prices that were high for work by an unknown but ridiculously low in view of the quality. The cycling priest, for example, went to one of the Alexandres for 812 francs. A large (130 by 100 centimeters) drawing, heightened by watercolor, of two women talking, sold together with the immensely superlative preparatory study in black crayon, made 1,500 francs. A sepia wash of an old woman walking in the rain, reminiscent of a Hiroshige, made 896 francs.

Very soon the pick of the crop will be on view at the Abbaye de Jouques. And for the first time, the gap between Marcelle Gallois and Mother Genevieve will be bridged in an exhibition. But there will never be another sale like the one this week.

By Hilton Kramer

NEW YORK (NYT).—The news that the Metropolitan Museum of Art has severely abridged the scope of the long-awaited exhibition of "French Painting From 1774 to 1830: Age of Revolution" has sent tremors of shock, disappointment and anger through art circles here.

For some of us, certainly, the last-minute decision of Thomas P. Hoving, the director of the Met to impose a 25-per-cent cut on this exhibition—a cut from a total of 266 items to approximately 150—is convincing proof that box-office considerations now hold sway over all other priorities in the museum's exhibition policy.

This decision is one of immense consequence for museums everywhere, and one can only hope that it will be as widely and vigorously debated as it deserves to be. At stake is a question of the most fundamental importance: whether or not museums are going to be permitted, and even encouraged, to compromise standards of scholarly integrity in the interest of crowd-pleasing spectacles.

Years to Organize

The "French Painting" exhibition, a joint enterprise of the Met, the Detroit Institute of Arts and the Louvre, is regarded by many art historians as one of the most important events of its kind ever undertaken—an exhibition likely to affect some far-reaching revisions in future histories of the period. It has been years in the making, and one can safely say that few exhibitions have excited as much advance interest as this one has in the scholarly community.

As originally conceived, it was designed to throw fresh light on a period that, until recently, had been very little studied and thus pretty much taken for granted. As Robert Rosenblum wrote in 1965 in the preface to his book "Transformations in Late 18th-Century Art" (published by Princeton University Press in 1967), a key work in the arduous labor of research and consolidation that has led to this exhibition.

"By comparison with what we know, say, of the monuments of quattrocento art, we are positively ignorant about the late 18th century. There are few modern studies of any of the major artists, not to mention the minor ones, and most of these are inadequate. Even photographs have yet to be made, as well as published, of thousands of works molding in the storage rooms of the many European museums that have assumed the quality of Western art to taper off at just the point where this study begins."

It was in the hope of radically

altering this unexamined assumption of artistic decline that Rosenblum and his colleagues carried on their pioneering investigations.

This effort was immediately recognized as an important one. In response to it, the Detroit Institute of Arts and the Philadelphia Museum of Art joined forces in 1968 in organizing a mammoth exhibition, numbering 238 items, called "Romantic Art in Britain: Paintings and Drawings 1780-1850." It was as a result of this exhibition, which never came to New York, that the Met approached Rosenblum, who is professor of fine arts at New York University and who helped to organize the British show, for aid in assembling a similar exhibition in French painting. The French exhibition is thus the product of a long labor.

Cooperation

The Met was in a strong position to organize this exhibition in the most thorough and authoritative way. Quite apart from its own commanding position among American museums, its new entrance to the Louvre assured the cooperation of independent scholars and curators of the French museums. And in Pierre Rosenberg, the curator of the Department of Painting at the Louvre, it found an enthusiastic collaborator. The Detroit Institute once again joined in the effort, and the principal work in organizing this exhibition was carried out by Frederick Cummings, director of the Detroit Institute; Anthony Clark, chairman of the Department of European Paintings at the Met; and Rosenberg and Rosenblum.

The exhibition selected by these distinguished scholars was shown at the Grand Palais in Paris from Nov. 16 to Feb. 3 under the title "David to Delacroix" (NYT, Nov. 23, 1974). (The catalogue runs to more than 700 pages.) There is no question that many scholars

U.S. Critics Circle

To Give Book Awards

NEW YORK, Feb. 28 (NYT).—Four annual book awards, established and judged by professional critics, will be given for works published this year. They are the creation of the National Book Critics Circle, a nonprofit organization founded last year "to encourage and raise the quality of book criticism in all media and provide for an exchange of information between fellow professionals."

The awards, which will not carry a cash prize, are to be for fiction, poetry, general nonfiction and criticism, according to Ivan Sandrof, book editor of the Worcester (Mass.) Telegram-Gazette, who is president of the organization.

Met Pares Down Major Show in Box-Office Bid

NEW YORK

—and perhaps even some painters—would have journeyed to Paris to see this exhibition if there had been a hint that it was to be severely abridged in America. Such exhibitions are a once-in-a-lifetime event, and people who take them seriously will go to a lot of trouble not to miss them.

As it turned out, the word about abridging the exhibition was not even given to Rosenblum, who had labored so much effort on its behalf, until the show was about to close in Paris. The Detroit Institute, where the exhibition opens Wednesday, was presented with a fait accompli—as, indeed, have we all. Those of us who missed its Paris showing will never see this exhibition complete.

In defending his decision to cut the exhibition, Hoving—who never bothered to see the show in Paris—cited cost as the crucial factor. (According to the Met, the paintings deleted from the show represent a saving of \$150,000 in shipping expense. The cost of the exhibition as now constituted, shared by Detroit and the Met, is said to be \$450,000.)

But there is some reason to doubt that cost was really the principal factor in this decision, and Rosenblum, for one, has offered a different explanation. He

has characterized Hoving's decision as follows:

A Statement

"The reasons are nominally financial, but in fact, I suspect that the Metropolitan, as usual, is afraid that the exhibition will be too adventurous in terms of fresh scholarship and unfamiliar pictures to provide the predictable box-office response of an impressionist anthology."

"The exhibition was to disclose the foothills as well as the mountains of a half-century of French painting, 1774-1830, and to present unknown artists and new historical patterns in order to shake up our preconceptions. Sadly, these goals will now be compromised."

Rosenblum's suspicions were confirmed by Pierre Rosenberg, who, when asked to comment on the Met's decision, spoke not only of the costs involved but of what he characterized as the Met's desire to make the exhibition "more readable." Which is to say, more popular and therefore better box office.

This, then, is the kind of thinking that now governs our leading museumological institution, and you can be certain that it will have an effect—a wholly deleterious effect—on the way smaller museums are permitted to con-

duct their affairs in the future. Exhibitions uncertain of a popular response will be harder than ever to initiate—and more regularly resisted by trustees, who, more knowledgeable of publicity than of the life of art, can now point to the Met as a model of cautious, play-it-safe policy. The fact that this policy has now earned the Met the profound contempt—not to say the distrust—of reputable scholars is not likely to weigh as heavily as the cynical decision to play to the crowd.

It is not only the "French Painting" exhibition that has been damaged by this high-handed abridgement but the intellectual integrity of museums as cultural institutions. Pursued to its logical conclusion, this box-office mentality will sooner or later lead museums into precisely the kind of intellectual wasteland that has long characterized the Broadway theater. This is an issue that critics and curators, artists and public and, not least, business and foundation officials, and the agencies of government that contribute funds to these exhibitions should ponder and debate, for it is nothing less than the issue of what sort of intellectual standards democratic culture can and should sustain in the foreseeable future.

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(Continued on Page 10.)

U.S. Beats Inflation—at a Price

By Sonia Golden

NEW YORK, Feb. 28 (NYT).—Double-digit inflation is dead—and for now at least in the United States. But double-digit inflation may be the price of that victory, economic analysts believe.

Figures that emerged in February confirm what many economists expected—that the U.S. indeed is capable of pulling down the inflation rate, along with consumption, investment and the rest of the U.S. economy.

Two months in a row (December and January), wholesale prices on average have fallen, farm prices leading the way down. The annual inflation rate for the February wholesale price index next Friday, and another drop is expected.

In a development that would be a marked victory for Washington inflation fighters, who led in horror as this critical index rose 16.3 percent for 16 straight months prior to January. They had been hoping for a return to the late last summer, when the rate of inflation was 13 percent, and the annual rate was 13 percent.

Slower Inflation in Prices

As late summer, the government's index of prices has risen less with each month. For January, the monthly increase was 0.6 percent seasonally adjusted. For three months ended in January, prices at a 0.2 percent annual rate. That is far below the rate registered during August and September, when the monthly rise was 1.3 percent and the annual rate more than 14 percent.

Economists expect to see some further improvement in price performance—but not much. They say that 5 or 6 percent inflation, as used by the consumer price index, is about as good as things will get as the economy snags out of the recession later this year.

They expect to reach that "base rate" by the

second half of this year and, with helpful policies and good luck, they say that 6-percent inflation could hold for the rest of the 1970s.

That hope, others say, may be naive. Inflation over the postwar period has not been flat, it has risen. In this view, recessions seem to be a weaker and weaker weapon against the buoyant price indexes.

The economic report of the President, which was sent to Congress during February, concedes as much. It notes unhappily that inflation, like some resistant disease, seems to be developing an increasing immunity to its traditional cure—recessions.

Inflation Brought to Halt

In the last steep postwar recession, which struck in 1957, inflation virtually stopped when unemployment rose to 7 percent, according to the National City Bank. Today, with a higher percentage of difficult-to-employ women and teenagers in the labor force and with inflationary expectations firmly built into the system, unemployment apparently must be higher or longer-lasting to beat down prices and wage demands.

That is why the current victory over double-digit inflation seems pyrrhic to some observers. To squeeze prices down, the economy has been hobbled and unemployment has risen with a speed that has shocked almost everyone.

The jobless rate persisted below the 5.4 percent level through the summer of 1974 and began to move up in September to 5.8 percent. By January, the figure had soared to 8.2 percent—a postwar record. Higher figures are widely expected.

No matter what size or shape tax cut the Congress finally comes up with, the economy is already locked into another deep dive in the current quarter, followed almost certainly by a shallow dive in the April-to-June period.

That means the jobless rate could easily be teetering on the brink of 10 percent by mid-year.

U.S. Banker Cuts Estimate of Oil Earnings

Smaller Surplus Seen for OPEC Nations

NEW YORK, Feb. 28 (AP).—Weather and the world economy will leave the oil-exporting nations with substantially smaller surpluses this year, a leading economist said.

Mr. Devries, an international banker with Morgan Guaranty Co. of New York, said he is the surplus of funds available to nations belonging to the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries (OPEC) in any given year is less than estimated only a month ago.

"My guess is that the surplus will be in the range of \$40 billion to \$45 billion," Mr. Devries said. That compares with a \$65-billion surplus last year and a \$77-billion 1975 surplus that Mr. Devries estimated in a study published by Morgan in January.

Mr. Devries said he was thinking of another study to show the effect of what he termed "drastic production cutbacks and indications of oil price weakness."

These cutbacks and price changes are in turn the result of what the economist called "certain cyclical factors—the downturn of the world's economy and a particularly mild winter in the United States and in Europe."

It is now estimated, for example, the world has an excess oil production capacity of around 10 million barrels a day.

OPEC's financial surplus has resulted because member nations have not been able to spend all the extra money brought in by the quadrupling of oil prices in late 1973 and 1974.

Early this year, worried about the impact of these surpluses and the deficits they caused to consuming nations, government leaders decided to set up so-called "petrodollar recycling facilities" under the auspices of the International Monetary Fund and the Organization for Economic Co-operation and Development.

With the dwindling of OPEC surpluses, however, these facilities may not now be as necessary, though Mr. Devries warns "we should not be lulled into a feeling that it's all over."

The sharp decline, he said, is "probably a short-term phenomenon, and not indicative of the longer run."

Kuwaitis' U.S. Island Is Beset by Problems

NEW YORK, Feb. 28 (AP-DJ).—Kuwait Investment Co.'s planned resort community on Kiawah Island off South Carolina is beset by environmentalists' protests, soaring building costs and soaring demand for resort homes.

Before the Kuwaitis are through, they expect to spend \$300 million to \$250 million to make the island into a first-class resort community with hotels, houses and abundant recreational facilities. They paid \$17.4 million in cash for the bulk of the island.

They are disturbed by problems with Kiawah because they regard it as a showcase of Arab investment potential in the United States. In an attempt to mitigate hostility, they have launched a public relations campaign including a pledge to spend several hundred thousand dollars to restore an old plantation and develop a public beach on the island.

Shortly after the Kuwaitis bought Kiawah, they were informed that the Atlantic Ocean beach has one of the last nesting grounds of the nearly extinct loggerhead turtle. The Kuwaitis have taken over the financing of a turtle protection program begun on the island by the University of South Carolina several years ago. "We're spending \$20,000 a year on turtles," says Richard E. Johnson, a South Carolina full-time investment adviser. Mr. Williamson, a South Carolinian, is based in Kuwait.

The island's wildlife population also includes deer, wild ducks, several endangered species of sea birds, and, unfortunately, herds of mosquitoes that breed prolifically in the island's warm marshes.

But despite their avowed concern for environmental protection, the Kuwaitis have failed to placate a corps of determined South Carolinians who plan to appeal to the federal government to purchase the island and turn it into a national seashore.

This group includes representatives of the local Audubon Society and of various historical groups. Closer to home, it includes many residents who still own houses on that part of Kiawah which was not included in the Kuwaiti purchase.

A number of South Carolinians are also too late to stop development on Kiawah, but proponents of the national seashore idea are currently collecting signatures on a petition that will eventually be presented to the federal government.

Dollar Edges Up In Europe but Volume Is Slight

LONDON, Feb. 28 (AP-DJ).—The dollar edged higher against European currencies today and central banks stayed out of the market.

A foreign exchange dealer said the dollar's scattered improvement stemmed mostly from end-of-week and end-of-month adjustments rather than any change in the dollar's basic downward trend. He said volume appeared to be very low.

In the bullion market, gold was quoted at \$181-\$182.50 an ounce, up from \$180.50-\$182 yesterday.

The dollar ended at around 2.3775 marks, up from 2.375 yesterday. The dollar edged slightly higher against the Swiss franc to 2.40 from 2.3925, perhaps helped by the psychological effect of the Swiss national bank lowering its discount rate a half point to 5 percent.

Since there is not much paper eligible for discount in Switzerland, the change was expected to have little direct impact on Swiss money market rates.

The dollar also moved a little bit higher against the French franc, rising to 4.1690 from 4.1475. It also made marginal gains against the Benelux currencies.

Paris Reportedly Attracts Multinational Companies

NEW YORK, Feb. 28 (AP).—It's enough to make Charles de Gaulle turn in his grave—Paris is wooing and winning multinational companies away from European sister cities like London, Brussels and Geneva.

More than a dozen multinationals have set up European headquarters or liaison offices in Paris over the past two years and French officials are reported negotiating with 10 more that want to leave Britain and three that are considering moving from Brussels.

Business Week magazine this week devotes a major article to this change from "the xenophobic days of De Gaulle." It quoted an official of the largest rental agency in Paris: "Every two days I have a new multinational inquiry for office space. This kind of thing used to be an exception."

However, the magazine notes that "for many multinationals it was less a love of Paris than an unhappiness with other cities that prompted the move." The Swiss are tightening restrictions on foreign employees, making Geneva somewhat less attractive. The Belgians are toughening up the tax laws governing foreign executives living in Brussels.

"The British government also recently proposed higher taxes for foreign executives and office rents are ruinously expensive in London. Despite the bust of the London real estate boom, rents in that city's prime locations still run to \$40 per square foot, or more than double the price in downtown Paris."

The French government this month has begun to do away with a lot of annoying bureaucratic routines, the French pursuit of the multinationals derives from the twin desires to establish Paris as an international business and finance center and to attract foreign investment.

Study of Long Island Bank: Shaky Loans and Ineptitude

By John H. Allan

NEW YORK, Feb. 28 (NYT).—For half a century, First National Bank of Huntington County, a modest business making loans from its single office to home owners and small merchants and manufacturers on Long Island's north shore. Then, in 1952, it embarked on a course of expansion that lasted two decades and transformed it into Security National Bank, 44th-largest in the country, with \$2 billion in assets.

Last month it all ended. The giant Chemical Bank, sixth-largest in the nation, took it over at the behest of the Controller of the Currency.

Regulators, discovering heavy loan losses, had hurriedly pressed the deal, and Security became the third largest U.S. bank to disappear in little more than a year and the second with roots on Long Island in little more than three months.

The postwar history of Security National is dotted with evidence of management ineptitude, corporate ineptness and improprieties—yet its growth persisted. Until the credit squeeze of 1974, Security was able to override its shortcomings because of business expansion with the rapid growth of Nassau and Suffolk counties. The area's population expanded from 550,000 in 1950 to more than 2.2 million today.

But deep problems at the bank became evident during the money crunch last year.

The bank's inept handling of its affairs shows up most clearly in its shaky loans. When Chemical took over, it wrote off \$140 million, or 12 percent of Security's loan portfolio, an exceptionally large percentage by banking standards.

Its management squabbles were apparent in the frequent turnover in the bank's second-in-command. Three men have occupied the post in the 1970s.

Its postwar record includes a president convicted of taking a fee for a loan, and an outside director convicted of price-fixing.

In the late 1960s, George Heaney, then president of Security National, was found guilty of taking a \$22,000 fee for making a \$250,000 loan. The bank was caught with \$300,000 of unsecured notes signed by Earl Belle, a manipulator who fled to Brazil. Altogether, the bank charged off nearly \$1 million in loan losses in 1968 and Mr. Heaney was dismissed.

Since 1966, Security was headed by Patrick Clifford, an outgoing banker who had difficulty keeping high-ranking subordinates. Directors included such politically well-connected figures as William Shea, for whom the New York Mets' and New York Jets' stadium is named; William Roman, chairman of the Port Authority of New York and New Jersey; and Holly Patterson, former Nassau County executive.

Like the United States National Bank of San Diego, which failed in November, 1973, and was taken over, and the Franklin National Bank, which was declared insolvent and taken over last October, Security National had the advantage of operating in a mushrooming area. All three institutions lacked depth in banking expertise and since their demise all three managements have been named in fraud suits.

There are other similarities and some differences. Both Franklin and Security were consumed by a desire to expand from Long Island into New York City, but Security, unlike Franklin, did not aspire to go international so soon.

Fed Reports Decline In U.S. Money Supply

NEW YORK, Feb. 28 (NYT).—The Federal Reserve Board reported yesterday that its most recent data revealed a decline in the nation's money supply.

In the week ended Feb. 19, the total money supply—currency in the hands of the public plus most checking account balances—averaged \$337.7 billion, down \$800 million from a revised figure of \$338.6 billion in the preceding week.

As a result, the money supply actually decreased over the latest statistical quarter at an annual rate of 0.3 percent. Over the last 52 weeks, the money supply grew at an annual rate of 3.5 percent, well below the 5 percent target range that the Federal Reserve itself targeted back in December.

On Tuesday, Arthur Burns, the reserve's chairman, told Congress that the Fed had already set in motion actions that should lead to a "quicker pace" of growth of money.

Mr. Burns asserted that "the process may already be under way."

The narrowly defined money supply—known as M-1—for the four weeks ended Feb. 19, averaged \$292.9 billion, unchanged from the average volume of money outstanding in the four weeks ended Jan. 22.

The more broadly defined money supply, which also includes time deposits at commercial banks in addition to currency and checking account balances, averaged \$621 billion in the week ended Feb. 19, down \$200 million from the preceding weeks.

Over the four weeks ended Feb. 19, this broader money supply, known as M-2, averaged \$616.7 billion, up from \$615.6 billion a month earlier.

The annual rate of growth for M-2 over the last 52 weeks continued to decline, however. Yesterday the Fed reported it rose at a 6.8-percent rate, well below its 9.4-percent peak last April and the slowest rate of expansion at least since mid-1973.

In recent addresses, Federal Reserve officials have suggested that the more broadly defined money supply should be accorded greater emphasis by the economists and credit market analysts who try to link changes in monetary aggregates to economic developments.

In another banking development, disclosed by the Federal Reserve yesterday, commercial and industrial loans of major New York City banks resumed.

First National City Bank and Bank of America cut the prime rate by 1/4 point to 8.25 percent. Short-term Treasury bills continued to slide after advancing early in the week.

Airline stocks were among the most active and strongest issues. UAL climbed 1 3/4 to 20 1/2, Trans World Airlines was 10 7/8, up 1 5/8, Northwest Airlines 17 1/4, ahead 1 1/2, National Airlines 11 1/2, up 1 1/8, Continental Airlines 5 3/4, up 5/8, Eastern Air Lines 5 1/2, ahead 3/4, and Western Airlines 8 1/4, up 5/8.

Hilton Hotels gained 1 1/8 to 18 3/8. The company completed sale of a 50-percent interest in six of its hotels.

U.S. Realty sank 3/4 to 2 1/2. The company reported a fourth-quarter loss and omitted its dividend.

White Consolidated tacked on 5/8 to 11 3/4. The Justice Department cleared a White Consolidated take-over of Westinghouse's troubled major appliance business. Westinghouse closed at 17 1/2 to 3 3/4.

Lockheed and Textron were halted in trading. At the halt, Lockheed was off 1/8 to 5 3/4 and Textron up 1/4 to 19 3/8.

The American Stock Exchange index closed up 0.43 to 77.27.

The most active issue was United Foods at 2, up 1/8 on volume of 61,400 shares.

Also active were Shelter Resources closing at 3 1/2, up 1/2, Millmaster Corp. 17 3/4, unchanged, Research Cottrell 14 1/2, up 1 1/4 and Praxair 2 7/8, down 1/8.

On the over-the-counter market the NASDAQ industrial average rose 0.40 to 71.93.

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Stocks Increase as Oil Slumps

NEW YORK, Feb. 28 (AP-DJ).—Large tanks around the world are brimming, refineries operating at half speed, and ships are idling across the seas.

A major cause has been the cold mild winter in most of the world. In Britain, for example, the Energy Department said the first time in history the average temperature was higher than the average for the year.

The situation was similar in most of Western Europe. As a result, consumption of oil has dropped sharply. In all of Europe, oil consumption in 1974 was down 4.5 percent from 1973. Oil deliveries to members were off 6.5 percent. Refining in Britain was down 10 percent in December 1974 from the year earlier.

The British Energy Department had 23.9 million tons (173.3 barrels) in storage tanks were bumper full. This, noted 86 days of normal importation. A year earlier, 145.1 million barrels—88 days' supply—were stored.

Dutch government spokesmen said supplies of crude oil are up one-third in 1974. Oil product supplies up 10 percent.

Oil Prices (London), a leading journal, estimates that prices around the world are down between 50 and 60 percent of capacity, while a total of about 4 million barrels of oil are now anchored in regional fields.

More than three million tons of oil are idling in the Persian Gulf waiting for work.

Island Bank's Profit Declined During Year

NEW YORK, Feb. 28 (Reuters).—Island Bank, like its three competitors, today announced a sharp fall in profits 1974.

After tax last year, profits were \$20 million, or 32 percent of \$62.5 million and the bank said that "with continuing inflation affecting all costs, the 1975 will be lower."

The other three major British banks—Lloyds, National Westminster and Barclays—have announced similar declines in profits.

Island, whose shares fell 1/4 yesterday after publication of the results, called on its shareholders to put up another 250 million as capital. They will be paid one new share for every 10 held, at about three-quarters of current market price.

Swiss Watch Firm Cuts Work Week and Wages

BERNE, Switzerland, Feb. 28 (AP).—Allgemeine Schweizerische Uhrenindustrie AG (ASUAG), the biggest Swiss watchmaking company, today announced it is cutting the work week and wages for most of its 17,000 workers.

A spokesman said that the decline of the dollar and of all other currencies against the Swiss franc had a sharp impact on Swiss watch exports.

A four-day or four-and-a-half-day work week will be introduced starting mid-March. Wages averaging about 580 francs (\$240) a week, will be cut accordingly by 10 to 20 percent.

The ASUAG announcement said the measures were taken to avoid dismissal.

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Dec. 22: 22 June 1									
London Commodities									
			High	Low	Class (Oct.-Nov.)			Previous	
SUGAR									
Nov	297.50	298.50			382.50-383.50	299.00	297.00		
Dec	297.50	298.50			382.50-383.50	299.00	297.00		
Jan	297.50	298.50			382.50-383.50	299.00	297.00		
Feb	297.50	298.50			382.50-383.50	299.00	297.00		
Mar	297.50	298.50			382.50-383.50	299.00	297.00		
Apr	297.50	298.50			382.50-383.50	299.00	297.00		
May	297.50	298.50			382.50-383.50	299.00	297.00		
June	297.50	298.50			382.50-383.50	299.00	297.00		
July	297.50	298.50			382.50-383.50	299.00	297.00		
Aug	297.50	298.50			382.50-383.50	299.00	297.00		
Sept	297.50	298.50			382.50-383.50	299.00	297.00		
Oct	297.50	298.50			382.50-383.50	299.00	297.00		
Nov	297.50	298.50			382.50-383.50	299.00	297.00		
Dec	297.50	298.50			382.50-383.50	299.00	297.00		
Jan	297.50	298.50			382.50-383.50	299.00	297.00		
Feb	297.50	298.50			382.50-383.50	299.00	297.00		
Mar	297.50	298.50			382.50-383.50	299.00	297.00		
Apr	297.50	298.50			382.50-383.50	299.00	297.00		
May	297.50	298.50			382.50-383.50	299.00	297.00		
June	297.50	298.50			382.50-383.50	299.00	297.00		
July	297.50	298.50			382.50-383.50	299.00	297.00		
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Sept	297.50	298.50			382.50-383.50	299.00	297.00		
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Apr	297.50	298.50			382.50-383.50	299.00	297.00		
May	297.50	298.50			382.50-383.50	299.00	297.00		
June	297.50	298.50			382.50-383.50	299.00	297.00		
July	297.50	298.50			382.50-383.50	299.00	297.00		
Aug	297.50	298.50			382.50-383.50	299.00	297.00		
Sept	297.50	298.50			382.50-383.50	299.00	297.00		
Oct	297.50	298.50			382.50-383.50	299.00	297.00		
Nov	297.50	298.50			382.50-383.50	299.00	297.00		
Dec	297.50	298.50			382.50-383.50	299.00	297.00		
Jan	297.50	298.50			382.50-383.50	299.00	297.00		
Feb	297.50	298.50			382.50-383.50	299.00	297.00		
Mar	297.50	298.50			382.50-383.50	299.00	297.00		
Apr	297.50	298.50			382.50-383.50	299.00			

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